



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

University of Virginia Library  
F74.M2 M6 NO.4-6 1915/16-1919/20  
ALD The Register of the Maiden His



NX 001 872 545

**ALDERMAN LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA**

1870-1871  
1871-1872  
1872-1873







F  
74  
.M2M6  
no. 4-6  
1915/16-19/20

---

---

***The Register***  
*of the*  
***Malden Historical Society***  
  
***Malden, Massachusetts***  
  
***Number Four***

---

---





**ALDERMAN LIBRARY**





Truly yours.  
J. M. Mellin.

THE REGISTER  
OF THE  
Malden Historical Society

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER 4

1915-1916

Edited by the Committee on Publication

---

LYNN, MASS.  
FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER  
1916

## FORM OF BEQUEST

---

I bequeath the sum of .....dollars to the Malden Historical Society, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and direct that the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society shall be a release to my estate and to its executors from further liability under said bequest.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

|   | PAGE         |
|---|--------------|
| Joshua Wyman Wellman (portrait) . . . . .   | Frontispiece |
| Form of Bequest . . . . .   | 2            |
| Joshua Wyman Wellman . . . . .  | 5            |
| The Old Hill Tavern and its Occupants, <i>George Walter Chamberlain</i> . . . . .                           | 14           |
| Methodist Beginnings in Malden . . . . .  | 30           |
| Reminiscences of North Malden (Melrose) and Vicinity, <i>Hon. Levi S. Gould</i> . . . . .                   | 65           |
| The Harrison Funeral Celebration . . . . .  | 85           |
| The Dearborn Willard Family of Malden, <i>Erskine F. Bickford</i> . . . . .                                 | 88           |
| Inscriptions in the Bell Rock Cemetery (Continued) Transcribed by the late Deloraine Pendre Corey . . . . . | 91           |
| <b>The Register</b>   |              |
| Officers . . . . .  | 100          |
| Committees . . . . .  | 101          |
| By-Laws . . . . .   | 102          |
| Members, 1915-1916 . . . . .  | 105          |
| <b>Necrologies</b>  |              |
| Frederick N. Joslin . . . . .   | 111          |
| Joshua Howard Millett (portrait) . . . . .  | 112          |
| Wellington Phillips (portrait) . . . . .  | 116          |



## JOSHUA WYMAN WELLMAN.

Vice President of this Society from its incorporation.

---

Joshua Wyman Wellman was born November 28, 1821, in Cornish, New Hampshire, and died in Malden, September 28, 1915. His father, Deacon James Ripley Wellman, owned a farm on the hills some miles back from the Connecticut river, and on this farm the son was born and grew to manhood. By hard work on the farm he gathered strength of body and mind. He never lost his liking for farm life and all its beauties. He loved animals and was indignant at cruelty to them. The memory of brooks, fields, and hills was always a delight to him and often in his last days at the mention of Ascutney or Croyden Mountain, his face would brighten.

The father, James Ripley Wellman, was the grandson of Reverend James Wellman, the first minister in Cornish. Reverend James Wellman, graduated at Harvard in 1744 and was the son of Abraham Wellman, who died at the siege of Louisberg, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Abraham Wellman, was the grandson of Thomas Wellman, who settled in what is now Lynnfield, Massachusetts, about 1640.

Through his mother, Phebe Wyman Wellman, Joshua Wyman Wellman, was descended from Francis Wyman, Ezekiel Richardson and Samuel Richardson, all early settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts.

Through his grandmother, Alethea (Ripley) Wellman, he was descended from Governor Bradford and Elder William Brewster of Plymouth. William Ripley, the



father of his grandmother, Alethea Ripley, was a sergeant in Stark's Brigade in the Revolutionary War.

As a boy, he attended the public schools in Cornish until he was fifteen years of age, fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1846, giving the Latin Oration at his commencement.

He was a member of Kappa, Kappa, Kappa, and Phi Beta Kappa.

Among his classmates were George T. Angell of Boston, Hon. Benjamin F. Ayer of Chicago, Dr. J. Whitney Barstow of New York, Judge Isaac W. Smith of Manchester, New Hampshire, Hon. Moses T. Stevens of Andover, Massachusetts, and Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D. of Boston. His college ties were strong and he was always a loyal son of Dartmouth. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest living graduates. In the winter of 1838, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Wellman taught school in Hartford, Vermont, and later during his college course, in Upton and East Randolph, Massachusetts. From 1846-1849 he taught a part of each year in Kimball Union Academy and in 1847 was principal of the Academy in Rochester, Massachusetts.

Entering Andover Theological Seminary in 1847, he graduated in 1850, and during the year following was a resident licentiate. He was licensed to preach by the Suffolk North Association in Boston, April 9, 1850.

He was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the First Church in Derry, New Hampshire, June 18, 1851, where he remained five years. He was installed pastor of the Eliot church, Newton, Massachusetts, June 11, 1856, and was dismissed October 23, 1873. March 25, 1874, he became pastor of the First Church of Christ, in Malden, from which position he retired May 6, 1883. He

never again was settled, but continued to preach in various parts of New England for many years. He resided in Malden until the time of his death.

In the spring of 1862 he went with his brother-in-law, Dr. Alfred Hitchcock of Fitchburg, a member of Governor Andrew's Council, to the scene of conflict in the South. They visited Fortress Monroe, Yorktown, were at the headquarters of General McClellan, and saw much of the horrors of war. Dr. Hitchcock, being a noted surgeon, worked in the hospitals, where there was at the time great need of skillful surgeons, and Mr. Wellman assisted him. While with the army, Mr. Wellman was shocked to learn that the son of an intimate friend and member of his church in Newton, for whom he was inquiring, had just been killed in battle. Mr. Wellman returned to Newton and conducted the funeral services of the young soldier in Eliot church.

All these experiences made a deep impression on Mr. Wellman, and not long after his return he preached a war sermon on the subject "Our Nation Under the Government of God." This sermon excited much criticism, the preacher was bitterly attacked and threats were made that he must leave his pulpit. In the sermon slavery was opposed, but the position was taken that whatever one's views as to slavery might be, it was the duty of every loyal citizen to rally to save the country and to this end arming the slaves was urged. The larger part of the congregation soon came to the support of their pastor in his patriotic work, and twenty-seven young men from the parish enlisted in the army.

During Mr. Wellman's Newton pastorate, Eliot church grew to be large and prominent and a new meetinghouse was erected.

Mr. Wellman was a lover of books. He took a deep interest in establishing the Newton Public Library and made an address when the library building was opened. After coming to reside in Malden he became interested in the Malden Public Library and took part in the exercises at the dedication of the Converse Memorial Building.

At Malden Dr. Wellman became pastor of an old historic church which had numbered among its preachers many noted men, including Marmaduke Matthews, Michael Wigglesworth, author of "The Day of Doom," Adoniram Judson, Sr., Alexander W. McClure and others. During his ministry in Malden the church was built up in every way and he left it a strong and working organization.

Dr. Wellman was a delegate to the famous Council called by Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. in February, 1876. This Council took up the charges which had been made against Henry Ward Beecher, found that they had not been sustained by proof and that therefore Beecher must be held innocent. Dr. Wellman took a prominent part in this Council. While he did not agree in all respects with Beecher's views as to theology and many other matters, it seemed to him that these questions were not in issue, and that Beecher was entitled to be judged on the evidence as to his guilt or innocence. Dr. Wellman considered carefully all the evidence presented, and even sought information wherever he could get it, with the result that the finding of the Council met his hearty approval. In a speech at the close of the Council Dr. Wellman said "I believe the time is coming and coming soon when this scandal and all these misrepresentations and suspicions will be swept away and this pastor will be left free to work and toil here in joy and hope." For the stand he took in this matter Dr. Wellman was severely criticised both in the public

press and in private conversation. Some of his best friends felt that he had made a serious mistake, but time has fully justified his views. He lived to see Beecher greatly honored and those who attacked him well nigh forgotten.

Dr. Wellman was for many years a trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover, and was deeply interested in the Andover Theological Seminary. There came to be a feeling that the teaching in the Seminary was not in accord with the provisions of some of the deeds of gift. In this feeling Dr. Wellman shared. Complaint was made to the Board of Visitors, who after lengthy hearings removed one of the professors from his office. On appeal to the Supreme Court however, the removal was held to be void (Chief Justice Field dissenting) because the visitors had not complied with all the provisions of law in conducting their hearings. The fundamental proposition for which Dr. Wellman contended in the Andover case was that where funds are left in trust for specified charitable purposes those purposes should be strictly carried out, and it is not for trustees to use funds committed to their care contrary to the express directions of the donor, even though they feel that they can improve on the plan set forth in the deed of trust.

During the Civil War the sharp dissension over the questions involved, much disturbed the friendly relations which had previously existed between the Congregational clergymen in Boston and vicinity. After the close of the war, Dr. Wellman believed something should be done to bring the ministers into more friendly relations and to this end he proposed a weekly ministers' meeting. The first meeting was held April 6, 1868, and Dr. Wellman presided. This was the beginning of the ministers' meetings which have continued to be held to the present time.

In 1869 Dr. Wellman brought before the ministers' meeting the plan of forming a Congregational Club. The meeting acted favorably upon the project and Dr. Wellman, with others, was appointed on a committee which later made a report recommending the formation of the club and a form of organization. Dr. Wellman became one of the original members and remained a member until the time of his death, being the last survivor of the original members of the club.

From his early years Dr. Wellman was much interested in missions. This may have partly come about because his great-uncle, Colonel James Ripley, married a sister of Samuel J. Mills (known as the father of foreign missions in America), and Mr. Wellman saw much of his aunt during his early life. He was elected a corporate member of the American Board in 1867 and at the time of his death had been longer a corporate member than any other person living.

Dr. Wellman was deeply impressed with the inadequacy of compensation given to many clergymen and the need of reform in this matter. He was for a long time a member of the Board of Ministerial Aid in Massachusetts, serving on its executive committee. He gave much time and thought to the matter and made numerous addresses on the subject of aid to clergymen and kindred topics.

Dr. Wellman believed one should always be searching for the truth with an open mind and should follow the light wherever it led. He was slow in forming an opinion, earnest and painstaking in seeking to get all the facts; but when he had reached a conclusion did not readily change it. If the matter seemed to be of importance he would make great sacrifices to uphold what he felt to be the right. Had he lived in the days of persecution he

would have died a martyr rather than yield his convictions. He felt that a strong character was not created in a brief period of excitement, but was the slow growth of years. He was convinced that the gospel of Jesus Christ was needful for the salvation of sinful men, that the lasting uplift of the world could only come through an increase in the number of men filled with a passion for righteousness and justice, and that such men could only be produced under the influence of the Christian religion.

He received the degree of D. D. from Olivet College in 1868 and from Dartmouth College in 1870.

He was for many years one of the managers of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, and later a Trustee. He was a director of the Congregational Education Society and on his retirement from active work was made an honorary director for life.

He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Royal Historical Society of London, of the General Theological Library in Boston, of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and of the Winthrop Club. He was for a time a trustee of the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, New Hampshire. He was one of the founders of the Malden Historical Society, having been vice president from the beginning until the time of his death. Among his published works are the following :

1. Church Polity of the Pilgrims. 1857.
2. Review of the Sabbath Hymn Book. 1859.
3. The Organic Development of Christianity in the Direction of Education and Learning. (An address delivered before the Society for Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education in the West.) 1860.

4. Our Nation Under the Government of God. (A war sermon preached in Eliot Church, Newton.) 1854.
5. Christianity and Our Civil Institutions. 1870.
6. Sermon in Memory of John C. Potter. 1870.
7. Address at the Opening of the Newton Free Public Library. 1871.
8. Sketch of Life of Reverend James Monroe Bacon. 1875.
9. A Sermon in Memory of Mrs. Maria Brigham Furber. 1883.
10. The Transcendent Value of the Christian Sanctuary. (A sermon preached at the rededication of the meetinghouse, First Church of Derry, N. H.) 1885.
11. Review of Dr. A. V. G. Allen's Biography of Jonathan Edwards. 1890.
12. Argument in the Andover Case, published in "The Andover Case," 1887.
13. "The Question at Issue in the Andover Case." Arguments by Rev. O. T. Lamphear and Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, 1893.
14. The Ecclesiastical History of Malden. Published in the History of Middlesex County. 1890.
15. Historical Discourse delivered on the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Church in Malden. 1899.
16. Origin and Early History of Eliot Church, Newton. A sermon preached in 1870, published in 1904.

Dr. Wellman was much interested in the history of the Wellman Family and did much work with a view toward publishing such a history, but was not able to do so before his death.

Dr. Wellman was married October 24, 1854 to Ellen Maria Holbrook, daughter of Caleb Strong Holbrook and Prudence (Durfee) Holbrook of East Randolph, now Holbrook, Massachusetts. There were four children; Arthur H. Wellman, Ellen H. Wellman (Mrs. Robert C. King), now living, and Edward W. Wellman and Annie Durfee Wellman, deceased.



## THE OLD HILL TAVERN AND ITS OCCUPANTS

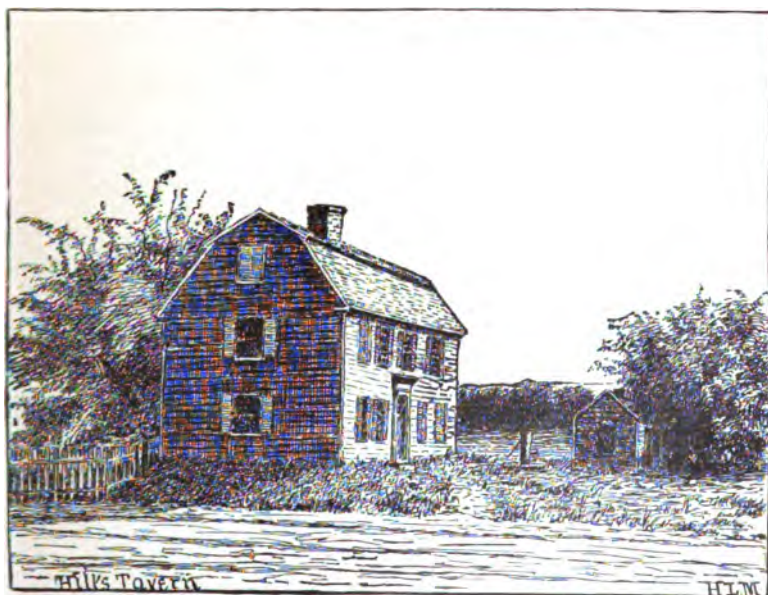
By George Walter Chamberlain, M. S.

---

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Emeline M. Sprague I am permitted to use the following materials which were originally prepared for her.

On Friday 27, November, 1914, there was demolished the oldest house which has recently stood within the present limits of the City of Malden. From 1857 to 1914 it stood just south of the City Hall on Irving street and was known to a former generation as the Hill Tavern. It was originally located on the site of the City Hall where it stood from about 1725 to 1857. In the latter year it was removed from its original site to Irving street to make room for the new Town Hall then about to be erected in Malden Square. Through almost two centuries it stood and during the first century of its existence it was the best known landmark in town, except the Bell Rock Meeting House, standing near the center of the ancient township. Its history is associated with the very beginning of the settlement of Malden.

ABRAHAM HILL, a carpenter by trade, appeared among the early settlers of Charlestown as early as 1636. He united with the First Church of Charlestown, 3 June, 1639. In 1638 the Charlestown proprietors granted him five lots of land, one of which was situated "in mistick feilde," which later formed a part of the town of Malden. About 1646 he removed from his first home which was on the "south side of mill hill" between "crookede lane" and "midle streete" in Charlestown to Malden. His Malden



*THE HILL TAVERN*



house he erected on or near where the City Hall now stands, on the easterly side of the Great road (Main street) near its junction with the Medford road (Pleasant street), then called "the way to Coytmore's mill." (Corey's History of Malden, 117.)

His farm extended from Pemberton's brook along the southerly side of the Great road to the Salem road — from Main street to Salem street. Pemberton's brook still runs along the Saugus Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad. On the northwest side from his house Three Mile brook crossed the way to the mill and at this point in Pleasant street there was early erected a rude bridge called Hill's bridge. On the bank of Three Mile brook near where the present Police Station stands, Thomas Coytmore erected a corn-mill prior to 27 August, 1641.

Abraham Hill rented and was the keeper of this mill from 1646 to 1656 or longer. Down from the mill-pond (now Coytmore Lea) through a wooden sluice-way the waters were taken to grind the wheat and corn of all of the inhabitants who dwelt on the north side of the Mystic between Pullen Point and the northern bounds of Reading. Out of each bushel of grain he took his toll for grinding.

At length the town "being destitute of an Ordinarie Keeper" the Court "licensed him to keep an Ordinarie in Malden," 23 June, 1657, and he and his widow Sarah appear to have continued to keep Hill's Ordinary from 1657 to 1679 — a period of about twenty-two years.

According to his deposition he was born about 1605, undoubtedly in England and he appears to have been very closely associated both in Charlestown and in Malden with Thomas Coytmore and his wife Martha.

Mr. Hill died in Malden, 13 February 1669/70, aged about 65 years. He married about 1639, Sarah Long

daughter of Robert Long of Charlestown and she survived him. In 1705 Nathaniel Ball testified that he had lived with Abraham Hill at the mill fifty-nine years before, which indicates that Mr. Hill was keeper of the Coytmore mill in Malden as early as 1646. (Wyman's Charlestown Families).

In 1664 Abraham Hill obtained letters patent for "a new way of making of a gun or pistoll, the breech whereof rises upon a hindege by a contrivance of a motion from under it, by which it is also let downe againe and bolted fast by one and the same motion." (New England Historical and Genealogical Register, 33:351.) It appears that in 1664 there was only the Malden Abraham Hill living in New England but whether the inventor lived in Malden or in Old England is a matter for further investigation.

Among the first English children to play about Malden Square over two and half centuries ago were the following children of Abraham and Sarah (Long) Hill:

- I. Ruth Hill, b. 2 June 1640; m. 7 Oct. 1659, at Malden, William Augur (Eager).
2. II. Isaac Hill, b. 29 Oct. 1641; bapt. at the Charlestown First Church, 31 Oct. 1641.
- III. Abraham Hill, Jr., b. 1 Oct. 1643.
- IV. Zachary Hill.
- V. Sarah Hill, b. 19 Aug. 1647; d. — Oct. 1649.
- VI. Sarah Hill, b. — Oct. 1649, in Malden.
- VII. Mary Hill, b. May 1652, in Malden.
- VIII. Jacob Hill, b. — March 1656/7, in Malden.

2. ISAAC HILL (Abraham<sup>1</sup>) was b. 29 Oct. 1641; d. in Malden, prior to 23 Feb. 1720/1. He m. (1) at Malden, — June 1666, Hannah Hayward (Haward, Howard)

daughter of Samuel Hayward (Howard) of Malden. He removed to Cambridge where his wife d. 25 April 1679. He m. (2) 12 Jan. 1679/80, Sarah Bicknell (Bicknal). He returned to Malden about 1682 and was living here in 1704, when he and his brother made a deposition as follows:

"Isaac Hill of Malden Aged about sixty-three yeeres and Abraham hill about sixty-one Testifieth and saith y<sup>t</sup> their father Abraham Hill was tennent and keeper of y<sup>e</sup> corn-mill in Malden formerly belonging to m<sup>r</sup> Thomas Coitmore at y<sup>e</sup> time of m<sup>r</sup> John Coggains marriage with y<sup>e</sup> widdow wintrope formerly ye widdow Coitmore. And y<sup>t</sup> after said Coggains marria: w<sup>th</sup> s<sup>d</sup> wido: he y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Abraham Hill continued Tennant in possession of said mill: In right of said Coggan for sundrey yeeres — and paid y<sup>e</sup> rent to said Coggan: but y<sup>e</sup> mill-pond in Malden beeing neer half a mile distance from y<sup>e</sup> mill and considering y<sup>e</sup> grate charge in maintaining of troues and frams to bare y<sup>e</sup> troues over a thurt y<sup>e</sup> Streeme to carry y<sup>e</sup> water ouer y<sup>e</sup> land down to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mill: The s<sup>d</sup> Coggain Altered and Remoued y<sup>e</sup> said mill further up y<sup>e</sup> streeme neere to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mill-pond [Coytmore Lea]. And after s<sup>d</sup> mill was remoued The same was still Improued and possessed by said Coggan: and his sucessers," etc. (Corey, 87).

The marriage of John Coggan to Mrs. Martha (Coytmore) Winthrop occurred in Boston, 10 March 1651/2 and Mr. Coggan died 27 April 1658, which approximately indicates the period of Abraham Hill's service as keeper of the mill and of its removal to the site of the Malden Dye House.

"At a meeting at Isak hills of the Selectmen and commissioner" 30 Aug. 1684, it was reported that "expenses about the bell taking downe and hanging up 2 shillings

and 4 pence" had been incurred. (Ibid. 206). "At a Meeting of y<sup>e</sup> selectmen at Isaac Hills y<sup>e</sup> 19 January 1693/4, It is ordered y<sup>t</sup> one Wensday next which is y<sup>e</sup> 24 of this Instant Janeuary shall be the day for all y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of this Town to cut an carry firewood for Mr. Wigglesworth" (Ibid. 286). He was made a freeman 22 March 1689/90. He was one of the proprietors and freeholders who shared in the allotment of 3,500 acres in the north part of the town. (Ibid. 377). Much of the town business was transacted at the Hill ordinary for many years.

He was a trooper in the Middlesex Militia when Sir Edmund Andros was Governor in 1681 and became a member of the Foot Company in 1689. He was appointed on various committees to act for the town in 1691, 1693 and 1695, and was a member of the committee to lay out a high way on the west side of the Three Mile Brook Meadows and beyond Wayte's Mount in 1695. He was one of the proprietors and freeholders for the allotment of land in 1695 also. In 1705 the selectmen petitioned "for the hanging of a Gate neer the pound of Isaac Hills." Two years later the town authorized the selectmen to agree with Mr. Hill for entertaining ministers for time past. From 1681 to 1698 the town allowed him to keep an "ordarye." In 1711 he was chosen to represent the town at the Court of Sessions of the Peace. He was a representative to the General Court in 1698. (Corey's History of Malden, 669.)

In his chapter on an Historic Corner published in "Days and Ways in Old Boston," Walter Kendall Watkins says that Hezekiah Usher, son of the first bookseller of the colony, "while on a journey in the winter of 1696/7" fell from his horse in the town of Malden and was taken to the tavern of Isaac Hill in an injured condition." So the old tavern sheltered the sick and the afflicted as well as the weary traveller of "y<sup>e</sup> olden tymes."

## Children by wife Hannah :

- I. Isaac Hill, Jr., b. — June 1670, in Malden.
- II. Zachariah Hill, m. at Malden 1700, Judith Bucknam.
- III. Sarah Hill, b. 5 Feb. 1677/8, at Cambridge.

## Children by wife Sarah :

3. IV. Moses Hill, b. 27 Sept. 1680, at Cambridge.
- V. Thomasin Hill, b. 11 Dec. 1685, at Malden ;  
m. at Malden, 23 Nov. 1703, Phineas Upham of Malden.
- VI. Abraham Hill, b. 22 March 1687/8, at Malden.
- VII. Isaac Hill, Jr., b. 1 Dec. 1693, at Malden.

3. MOSES HILL (Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Abraham<sup>1</sup>) was born in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 27, 1680 ; died at Malden, July 21, 1743. He m. at Malden, Dec. 1, 1708, Sarah Parker.

Mr. Hill was an early schoolmaster and subsequently a farmer in Malden. At a meeting of the selectmen of Malden held June 3, 1710, "Moses Hill is chose a school-master for y<sup>e</sup> yeer insuing and he excepts [accepts] and will serve for y<sup>e</sup> benefit of y<sup>e</sup> scholars." One month later the Court ordered that as the town had no latin grammar school it should provide "a good able sufficient school-master to teach their children to write and Read." This was no reflection upon Mr. Hill, but illustrates the poverty of the New England of that period. In 1727 Mr. Hill was chosen a member of a Committee to set off certain families from Malden to Reading (the part of which is now Wakefield called Greenwood) and in 1737 he was chosen sealer of weights and measures. He owned the property east of Main and south of Salem streets, and at his death, the Hill Tavern, which he undoubtedly constructed, passed into the possession of his son Isaac Hill, the younger.



Children all born in Malden :

- I. Jacob Hill, b. 9 Aug., 1710.
- II. Tabitha Hill, b. 13 July, 1712.
- III. Sarah Hill, b. 4 Dec., 1714.
- IV. John Hill, b. 10 June, 1718.
4. V. Isaac Hill, b. 30 March, 1723.

4. ISAAC HILL (Moses<sup>s</sup> Isaac<sup>s</sup> Abraham<sup>1</sup>) was born at Malden, 30 March, 1723; died there, 22 June, 1764, aged forty-one years. He m. at Framingham, Mass., 29 Dec., 1743, Sarah Haven of Framingham, a daughter of Richard and Lydia (Whitney) Haven of Framingham where she was born 11 Sept., 1719. She m. (2) 13 Feb., 1765, James Kettell of Charlestown, Mass. She was his second wife and d. at Charlestown, 17 Dec., 1774. (Wyman, Charleston, 583.)

He was chosen "Dear reve" (a town officer to preserve the wild deer) of Malden in 1747/8. He served the First Parish as clerk in 1757 and 1758. Since the early church records of Malden are not preserved, we cannot tell how long he served the First Parish as its clerk. As landlord of the Hill Tavern he was a popular and a well known citizen of colonial days.

After Mr. Hill's death his widow joined her fortunes with James Kettell of Charlestown. Mr. Kettell became the new landlord of the Hill Tavern, and he displayed the sign of the "Rising Eagle"—prophetic and patriotic—on the ancient tavern. Here, on 3 Nov., 1766, John Adams dined as the following extract from his diary shows :

"1766 Monday Nov. 3d. Sett off with my wife for Salem. Stopped half an hour at Boston. Crossed the Ferry; at three o'clock arrived at Hill's, the tavern in Malden, the sign of the Rising Eagle at the brook near

Mr. Emerson's meeting-house, five miles from Norwood's where namely at Hill's we dined. Here we fell in company with Kent and Sewall. We all oated at Martin's where we found the new Sheriff of Essex, Colonel Saltonstall. We all rode into town [Salem] together. Arrived at my dear brother Cranch's about eight and drank tea and are all very happy. Sat and heard the ladies talk about ribbon, catgut and Parish net, riding-hoods, cloth, silk and lace. Brother Cranch came home and a very happy evening we had. Cranch is now in a good situation for business, near the Court House and Mr. Barnard's meeting-house and on the road to Marblehead; his house fronting the wharves, the harbor and shipping, has a fine prospect before it."—DIARY OF JOHN ADAMS.

(Hurd's History of Essex County, Vol. I.; LXIII.)

Mr. Adams dined at the Hill Tavern again on 17 June, 1771. After Mrs. Kettell's death, the "Rising Eagle" reverted to her only son Charles Hill, Sr., last of the Hill landlords to keep a house of public entertainment in Malden.

#### Children born in Malden :

- I. Charles Hill, b. 5, April 1746; d. there May 12, 1749.
- II. Lydia Hill, b. 26 Feb., 1749/50.
- III. Elisabeth Hill, b. 11 March, 1753.
- IV. Sarah Hill, b. 29 Sept., 1754.
- 5 V. Charles Hill, b. 21 Feb., 1756.
- VI. Mercy Hill, 1 Dec., 1758.

5. CHARLES HILL, SR. (Isaac<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>3</sup>, Isaac<sup>2</sup>, Abraham<sup>1</sup>) was born at Malden, 21 Feb., 1756; d. there 29 April, 1804, aged forty-eight years. He m. at Malden, 18 Dec., 1777, Mary Wait, daughter of Samuel and Mary

Wait. She was born in Malden, 8 Dec., 1751, and d. here 17 Sept., 1826, according to the church records.

He was landlord of the Hill Tavern from 1777 to 1804. The townspeople frequently met in Charles Hill's best room to discuss public affairs and occasionally they met there to transact the town business, especially during the period following the Revolutionary War. At a town meeting held in Malden on 12 Aug., 1779, it was ordered that New England rum should be nineteen shillings a bowl and West India toddy eighteen shillings a bowl with half loaf sugar, and sixteen shillings with brown sugar; and tavern keepers might charge twenty-four shillings for a dinner "with two dishes—one Roast, one boyled and suppers in proportion to the Dishes." Lodging was fixed at six shillings. The traveler's horse should be kept over night with English hay for eighteen shillings and a mess of oats at noon would cost six shillings. The townsmen then voted to adjourn this meeting into Charles Hill's west room, which was the famous house of entertainment in Malden.

After Mr. Hill's death his son Isaac Hill occupied it till 1855. In 1857 the town purchased the land for a town hall and the ancient Tavern was removed to Irving street.

Charles Hill, Sr. was a "minute-man" of Capt. Benjamin Blaney's Company which went to Watertown on the Lexington alarm of 19 April, 1775, for which service he was allowed one shilling, four pence, besides fees for travelling thirty-four miles. His company was the fourth in the first regiment of Middlesex Militia. He also served as Corporal of Capt. Nailer Hatch's Malden Company in May, 1775, in the eight months' service. Again, he was with Capt. Benjamin Blaney in the Point Shirley expedition in June 1776. He was allowed the state bounty on

12 June, 1778, for one week's service in the lines at Boston, with Capt. Stephen Dana of Col. McIntosh's Regiment. (Ibid. 818.)

In his excellent History of Malden, Mr. Corey reproduced his autograph on page 670.

Charles Hill, Jr. (1778-1850) erected in 1812 the house now (1915) standing on the corner of Main and Irving streets. It is now used as a harness shop.

Children all born in Malden :

- I. Charles Hill, b. 11 Oct., 1778; d. 26 Aug., 1850; aged 72 years, 7 months.
- II. Isaac Hill.
- III. John Dexter Hill.
- IV. Polly Hill.
- V. Sally Hill, b. 3 Nov., 1785; m. at Malden, 17 Nov., 1805, John Sprague.
- VI. Lydia Hill, b. 7 Jan., 1790; d. 29 Sept., 1792.
- VIII. Rebecca Wait Hill, b. 7 Dec., 1791; d. 6 April, 1805, age 15 years.
- IX. Patty Hill, b. 28 Nov., 1793.
- X. Benjamin Goodwin Hill, b. 1 Dec., 1795; second post-master of Malden, under President Jackson.

#### CALENDAR OF HILL PAPERS.

From a collection of Hill Papers now in possession of the Malden Public Library the following calendar was made :

1786, Oct. 26. Deed from Charles Hill, innholder, to Mercy Hill, spinster, both of Malden, of about four acres "lying westerly from the road leading to Penny Ferry." Autographs of Charles Hill, Mary Hill, his wife, Nehemiah Torrey, Ezra Sargeant.

1790, Aug. 12. Letter from Rebeckah Wait of Malden to Miss Rebeckah Harris of Worcester containing news relating to Malden.

1797, Oct. 11. Deed from Charles Hill innholder, and wife Mary Hill, of Malden, to their father Samuel Waite of Malden, tanner, quitclaim in estate. Autographs of Charles Hill, Mary Hill, Ezra Sargeant, Rebeckah Wait.

1800, Jan. 20. Deed from Ezra Floyd, saddletree maker, to Charles Hill, Jun., leather dresser, all of Malden, of land in Malden. Autographs Ezra Floyd, Polly Floyd his wife.

1804, March 2. Will of Charles Hill of Malden mentions wife Mary, sons Charles, Isaac and Benjamin Goodwin and daughters Mary, Sally, Lydia, Rebeckah Wait and Martha. Samuel Wait, Jr. of Malden executor.

1810, Feb. 27. Charles Hill's account with Barrett and Shattuck from 27 Feb. 1810 to Dec. 1811.

1810, June 7. Agreement between William Barrett of Malden and Meshach Shattuck of Boston, silk dyers, under the firm name of Barrett & Shattuck and Charles Hill of Malden. [Probably the Malden Dye House property.]

1812, Sept. 15. Charles Hill's account with William Barrett from 9 Jan. 1812 to 15 Sept. 1812.

1816, Dec. 16. Deed from Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, Nathan Holden, James Crane, Isaac Emerson and Edward Wade, Jr., selectmen of Malden, to William H. Richardson of "a lot a few rods north of the Brick Meeting House on the opposite side of the Road," lot No. 3, "which the inhabitants of Malden purchased of Isaac Wyman."

1819, Aug. 13. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of the north part of Malden, by Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, James Crane, F. Hall, Isaac Emerson, Henry Gardiner, assessors of Malden.

1819, Oct. 18. Warrant to Charles Hill, constable of Malden, to levy taxes for the Eastern School District by James Crane, Henry Gardiner, F. Hall, selectmen of Malden.

1820, April 20. Order to James Crane, town treasurer of Malden, to pay to Mr. Thomas Waitt ten dollars (\$10.83) belonging to the Eastern School District, "it being part pay for a lot of land to sett a school house on in s<sup>d</sup> District."

1820, May 17. Quitclaim deed from Benjamin Goodwin Hill to Charles Hill, both of Malden, to 16 acres, "the homestead of their late father Charles Hill in the village near the meeting house with the buildings which were devised to our mother Mary Hill." [City Hall property and adjacent lands].

1820, Sept 11. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector, to levy taxes to pay Daniel Sargent, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, John Keyes, county Treasurer, Capt. Nathan Nichols, treasurer of the ministerial funds of Malden and James Crane, treasurer of Malden, various sums.

1821, July 12. Execution issued by Charles Hill, constable, to sell Elias Tufts' real estate with one-half of dwelling situated in southwardly part of Malden, bounded by Phillips Lane, etc.

1821, Sept. 27. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of Malden, to levy taxes by Eben Nichols, James Crane, Isaac Stiles, John Sargent, assessors of Malden. Twenty-four assessed persons named on reverse side.

1822, Jan 7. Receipt from Sally J. Waitt to Charles Hill for "instructing Master Green from 9 Oct. up to this date, 13 weeks at 12 1/2 c. per week \$1.62 1/2 "

[Private School tuition].

1822, May 21. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of

Malden, to levy \$708.64 tax in the Centre School District, by Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Jun, Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden.

1822, July 1. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of Malden, to levy part of \$8,500 for Rev. Aaron Green's salary as Gospel Minister of s<sup>d</sup> Town and other purposes, by Eben Nichols, Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Jr., Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden. Twenty-eight assessed persons named on reverse side.

1822, July 5. Warrant to Charles Hill, constable, by the Overseers of the workhouse in Malden, concerning "Thadeus" Simonds. Autographs of Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Jr., Isaac Stiles, overseers.

1822, Sept. 10, Receipts from John Keyes, treasurer of Middlesex Co. for \$139.00 in part of taxes from Charles Hill, collector of Malden for 1821.

1822, Oct. 11. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of Malden, to assess tax upon the Centre School District, by Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, Edw. Wade, Jun<sup>r</sup>, Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden, Fourteen persons named on reverse side.

1823, March 21. Warrant to take Andrew Blaney to the house of industry in Malden.

1823, July 7. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector of Malden, to levy taxes by Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Jr., Isaac Emerson, assessors and selectmen of Malden.

1824, June 16. Letter to Mr. Cotton Sprague of Malden, relating to land titles of Evans estate. Names of heirs to estate given.

1824, Sept. 6, Warrant to Charles Hill, collector, to levy Malden's tax of \$4,336.58, by Ebenezer Nichols, Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Jr., Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden.

1825, March 10. Deed from James Hitchins to Edward Newhall, both of Malden, pew 43 in Baptist

Meeting House in Malden [which then stood in what is now the Salem Street Cemetery.]

1825, Aug. 18. Warrant to Charles Hill, collector, to levy tax of \$3,590.55, by Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Jr., Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden.

1825, Aug. 24. Warrant to Charles Hill, constable of Malden, to levy taxes to repair the Meeting House, by Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Uriah Oakes, assessors of Second Society of Malden.

1826, Jan. 17. Deed from Mary Porter, Benjamin Jarvis, Mary Jarvis, all of Boston, to Charles Hill and Edward Wade, both of Malden, three acres in Malden.

1826, Jan. 19. Deed from Frederic Tudor of Boston, merchant, to Charles Hill of Malden land in Malden, "being the same which my father the late William Tudor conveyed to me," 31 Dec. 1811.

1826, March 28. Receipt from Sarah Richardson to Charles Hill for "instructing Julia Ann 11 weeks at 6 1/4 cents per week \$0.68." [Private School tuition.]

1826, April 25. Notice that Charles Hill has been appointed administrator of the estate of John Howard, late of Malden, deceased.

1826, May 29. Deed from John Trask of Boston to Charles Hill of Malden, one-half of a dwelling house and shop in Malden on the road leading to Chelsea, "which were conveyed to me by John Howard."

1826, Aug. 18. Warrant to Charles Hill to levy taxes \$2,232.25 by Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Isaac Emerson, assessors of Malden.

1826, Sept. 14. Warrant to Charles Hill, constable, to levy a tax on the First Congregational Society of Malden of \$697 by Eben<sup>r</sup> Nichols, Edw<sup>d</sup> Wade, Chs. Hill, assessors of said Society.



1826, Oct. 5. License of Charles Hill adm. of estate of John Howard, late of Malden, to sell real estate.

1827. April 8. Thomas Floyd received of the Universalist Society \$3.87 "for playing the violin for their Lectures from 27 Aug. 1826 to 8 April 1827," by B. G. Hill.

1827, June 18. Deed from James Crane, Mary Crane, John Sprague, Sally Sprague, Wm. H. Richardson, Lydia Richardson, Samuel N. Bredeen and Martha Bredeen to Charles Hill, Isaac Hill, Benj. Goodwin Hill of the Hill homestead belonging to the late Charles Hill and pew No. 33 in the Brick Meeting House.

1827, July 24. Thomas Whittemore received of Charles Hill \$16 in behalf of the Universalists in Malden for "preaching lectures."

1827, Sept. 1. Deed from Isaac Hill and Benjamin G. Hill, trader, to Charles Hill, all of Malden, of three lots, viz. three acres, five and one-half and ten acres of wood land and pew No. 33 in the Brick Meeting House of Malden.

1827, Sept. 1. Deed from Charles Hill and Isaac Hill to Benjamin G. Hill, trader, all of Malden, four acres including "the late dwelling house of Charles Hill deceased." Autographs of Chas. Hill, Phebe Hill, Isaac Hill.

1827, Oct. 5. Deed from Charles Hill to Nathan Nichols, Esqr., Treasurer of the Trustees of the Congregational Society, of land in Malden with buildings.

1829, June 23. Whereas Robert Gerry of Malden, gent. recovered judgment against Ephraim Buck of Malden, Esq. said Gerry attached 11 shares in the Marine Elevating Dock Corporation, etc.

1830, Feb. 16. Claims of forty-seven Malden persons against unknown estate — probably the estate of John Howard late of Malden.

1830, Dec. 1. Deed from Thomas O. Brackett, Deputy Sheriff, in favor of Nathan Nichols vs. Nathan Newhall and Edward Newhall, all of Malden, to Charles Hill, of land and buildings in Malden.

1831, June 4. Deed (mtg.) from Charles Hill, to Joseph B. Wilson, millwright, both of Malden, of land and buildings; released 7 June 1849.

1835, Aug. 31. Letter to James Crane relating to the financial affairs of Charles McIntier and accounts in the Marine Elevating Dock Corporation. Item:

"June 9, 1829, stage fare from Boston to Malden 37 1/2c."

1836, July 25. Deed from Charles McIntier of Boston to James Crane and Charles Hill, both of Malden, mill privilege in Malden. Autographs of Charles McIntier and Mary L. McIntier.

1841, Dec. 7. Deed from John Hitchins and George Hitchins to Aaron Green Hill of woodland in Stoneham. Martha S. wife of George Hitchins signed with them.

1848, June 5. Deed from Isaac Hill of Malden to Robert Gerry of Ellsworth, Me., gentleman, all rights in flats "on the westerly side of a new road leading from near the Baptist Meeting House in Malden towards Chelsea Ferry."

1848, June 5. Deed from Robert Gerry of Ellsworth, Maine, gent. to Aaron G. Hill, painter, and William H. Nichols, trader, both of Malden, of land on "westerly side of a new Road leading from near the Baptist Meeting house towards Chelsea Ferry," \* \* \* "lately belonging to William Haskins."

1849, May 17. Warrant of the East District of Malden to the sheriff or deputies or constable of Malden, to levy taxes on nine persons named by W. S. Stearns, treasurer and collector of Malden.

## METHODIST BEGINNINGS IN MALDEN.

An Address by the President of the Society

---

There is no doubt at all that the seed that finally germinated and bore fruit as Malden Methodism was planted by Rev. George Whitefield, and that the unwitting cause of its planting was Rev. Joseph Emerson, pastor of the First Church, the first occupant of the old parsonage (which later became known to fame as the birthplace of Rev. Adoniram Judson) and the great-grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson. If the first Methodist sermon in Malden could not have been preached by John or Charles Wesley, modern Methodists could certainly ask for no greater distinction than to have had it fall from the lips of Whitefield.

Whitefield was a Calvinistic Methodist, while the Wesleys were Arminians. The difference in view is not much emphasized in these days, but for a time it caused a serious breach between the great evangelists and their followers, though it could not separate the three men long. All had been members of the Holy Club at Oxford and shared the characterization of "Methodists," given as a term of reproach, but accepted as the most fitting title the societies they formed could have. At just the time when John Wesley (preceded a while by his brother Charles, who returned via Boston), sailed for England after the failure of his missionary work in Georgia, Whitefield was taking ship from England for America. He made seven

voyages hither, and finally his weary body was laid at rest in the crypt beneath the pulpit of the Old South church at Newburyport, a place which has been a shrine for almost 150 years. My copy of the "Memoirs of Rev. George Whitefield" bears a book-plate showing it once was a volume in the library of the First Presbyterian church of Newburyport.

The doors of King's Chapel in Boston were closed to Whitefield, as were those of most of the established churches when he was in England, but the pulpits of the other Boston churches, the First and Second and the Old South among them, were open to him always, and it was only the need of room for his hearers that drove him to the Common, where, on one occasion, in 1740 (one of the Boston pastors has left the record), he preached to twenty-three thousand people, "at a moderate computation." But he loved to preach in Presbyterian churches, as their form of doctrine was most nearly like his own, and this, doubtless, made Newbury, as he called it, attractive to him, for there Presbyterianism was strong.

On June 5, 1740, Whitefield, having crossed the ocean, reached Savannah, and after spending some time in Charleston, where he built his orphanage, he sailed for New England in the orphanage sloop late in August, reaching Rhode Island September 14. Soon he came to Boston, being met ten miles outside the town (probably at Dedham) by Gov. Jonathan Belcher's son and a "train of the clergy and the principal inhabitants." The record shows that besides preaching many times in Boston he rode one hundred and seventy miles in about a week, preaching in other places sixteen times. Whenever he preached in Boston the Governor, the Secretary, Josiah Willard, and several of the Council generally attended.

Gov. Belcher, like Benjamin Franklin and other noted men of those days, was very fond of him, and when he left Boston for Northampton, to visit the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the governor rode fifty miles of the journey with him.

Fortunately we have Whitefield's own story of his first visit to Malden, 175 years ago. On October 6, being on his return journey to Boston from the east, he reached Salem, at nine o'clock in the morning and two hours later preached at Marblehead. He writes in his journal:

Monday, October 6. At the Intreaty of Mr. *Emerson*, Son-in-Law to dear Mr. *Moody*, I believe a real Man of God; we went to *Malden*, 14 miles from *Marblehead* where I preached not with so much Power as in the Morning. But one Girl came crying to me and saying, She feared she had not true Faith in Jesus. On that thousands others began to doubt also! Here the Secretary and several Friends from *Boston* gave us the meeting; with them after Sermon, I immediately sat out, and got privetely into *Boston* about 7 at Night.

The reference to Rev. Samuel Moody of York, in the District of Maine, is interesting, as showing Whitefield's estimate of one of the greatest and most useful of the clergymen of that period; and it indicates a reason why Whitefield sailed for York, on his second visit to New England.

Whitefield returned to England the following year to find that in his absence one of his devoted followers, John Cennick (author of "Children of the Heavenly King" and other classics of Methodist hymnology), who was master of Wesley's Kingswood school, had opened the breach between the two wings of Methodism by charging "Brother John" with preaching that "there is righteousness in man." "So," said Wesley, "there is, after the righteousness of Christ is

imputed to him through faith," and promptly dismissed Cennick from the school and excommunicated him and his adherents from the Band Society in Kingswood. Meanwhile Cennick had written to Whitefield to "fly" to him, saying "With universal redemption Brother Charles pleases the world. Brother John follows him in everything." We cannot detail the controversy over the doctrine of election that ensued, but evidently Rev. Joseph Emerson and his brother clergymen in New England followed it closely and approved Whitefield's attitude. They were not so many generations away from John Cotton and the Mathers, as not to know how great were the services performed by their predecessors for independency in the days preceding the Commonwealth; they must have kept much more closely in touch with the Great Awakening in England than we have sometimes realized, and it seems very probable to the writer that a great deal of the opposition met by Jesse Lee and his associates a half-century later had its root in the clerical prejudice that would have spurned John Wesley had he visited Boston, but which saw in Whitefield, the calvinist, simply one of themselves.

However this may be, when Whitefield reached York in the autumn of 1744, after a tedious voyage from England of eleven weeks, he was met by Sir William Pepperell with some friends in his own boat, and invited to his house. Whitefield was so ill, however, that he declined, and went to some other house, where he remained for three weeks. Colonel Pepperell did not give him up, but at the end of that period followed him to Boston, where he constantly attended his lectures, until he was commissioned to head the first expedition against Cape Breton.\* Rev. Thomas

\*At the time of the expedition to Louisburg commanded by Col. William Pepperell, Rev. George Whitefield gave the following motto which was inscribed on the flag of the expedition: "*Nihil desperandum Christo duce.*" "Nothing need be despaired of where Christ takes the lead."

Prince, pastor of the Old South, and an accurate historian, in his "Christian History" No. XCIV, says:

Saturday, November 24, 1744, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield was so far revived as to be able to set out from Portsmouth to Boston, whither he came in a very feeble state the Monday evening after; since which, he has been able to preach in several of our largest houses of public worship, particularly the Rev. Dr. Coleman's, Dr. Sewall's, Mr. Webb's and Mr. Gee's to crowded assemblies of people, and with great and growing acceptance. At Dr. Coleman's desire, and with the consent of the church, on the Lord's day after his arrival he administered to them the holy communion. And last Lord's day he preached for Mr. Cheever of Chelsea, and administered the holy supper there. The next day he preached for the Rev. Mr. Emerson of Malden.

That would make the date of his sermon in Malden Monday, Dec. 10, 1744. It was of course preached in the third meeting-house,\* predecessor of the brick First Parish church, recently demolished, and then a building only 14 years old.

Years passed before Whitefield again visited New England. In April, 1754, he sailed for South Carolina, putting in at Lisbon and spending a month in Portugal. Reaching Charleston, May 27, he spent several weeks there, arriving at New York by water July 27, and preaching between there and Philadelphia until the middle of September. Gov. Belcher journeyed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, to meet him, and, it being commencement, New Jersey college at Princeton presented Whitefield with the degree of A. M. Then, with the president, Mr. Burr (father of Aaron Burr), he set out for New England. He reached Boston, Oct. 9, and preached in this vicinity for

\*For a description of the church in which Whitefield preached, see Vol. II of this Register, pp. 33-53.

nearly a month, with great success. He writes: "In Rhode Island and Boston souls fly to the gospel like doves to their windows." He traveled as far north as Portsmouth, preaching two or three times a day, so it seems probable that he again came to Malden. In 1764 he came to Boston again, it being his sixth visit to America. As the small pox was spreading through the town, he preached for some time in the parts adjacent. Great success came to him in Newbury. The probabilities seem to favor his having preached in Malden during this time, also.

In 1769, Whitefield sailed for America, never to return to England. The voyage consumed thirteen weeks, the last week within sight of port. He wrote: "The wind blew hard, and our ship, like a young christian, for want of more ballast, would not obey the helm." He left Savannah April 24, 1770, spent four weeks in Philadelphia and then departed for New York and Boston. His health was failing rapidly. Late in September he reached Boston, where he preached three days. He preached in Newton September 20, and then started on an excursion to the eastward, intending to return in a little over a week. He preached at Exeter September 29, and died at the house of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, in Newburyport, the following day, Sunday, September 30, 1770. John Wesley preached his funeral sermon at Whitefield's Tabernacle, in London, November 18, 1770.

The direct narrative in my own copy of the Life of Whitefield says nothing of his preaching in Malden in 1770, but Gov. Belcher had his successors in their admiration for the great evangelist, and one of these was John Rowe, the Boston merchant, whose name persists in Rowe's wharf, and who was instrumental in placing the "sacred cod-fish" in the original house of representatives' chamber. His



diary remains, and it shows that he followed Whitefield in person, or in thought, wherever he preached. A footnote in the diary records that Whitefield preached in Malden August 19, 1770, citing Rev. Luke Tyerman's "Life of Whitefield" as authority. A footnote in my earlier printed "Life" confirms Tyerman.

What happened on that day is also a matter of record, for, in a letter written to Mr. Corey, the late Rev. John G. Adams, D. D., stated that "an aged school teacher, Miss Porter, who was living in Medford in 1840, remembered hearing him in the old meetinghouse in Malden. The house was thronged and the preacher was forced to make his way to the pulpit by a ladder through a window which opened into the back of the building. His text was 'Who is this that cometh up from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved?'"

Rev. Peter Thacher, then 18 years and six months old, was ordained and installed pastor of the First Parish on September 19, 1770, just one month after Whitefield preached his last sermon in Malden. Whitefield was preaching in Boston on that day, and may have attended the ordination service; if he did not, it may have been his prayer at his own service on August 19 that caused him to comment on the singular fervor of Thacher's prayers, and to call him "the young Elijah." But as we are also told that Whitefield esteemed Mr. Thacher as "the ablest preacher in America, and looked upon him as one born for the defence of New England Orthodoxy," the internal evidence seems to be that he had met him more than once, and had heard, not only his prayers, but his preaching.

Referring to Whitefield's last sermon in Malden, the date of which escaped Mr. Corey, and which I should have had difficulty in tracing had John Rowe's diary never been published, Tyerman says :

"Whitefield sailed from New York on Tuesday, July 31, and arrived at New Port on the Friday following. He preached August 4 to 8 at New Port; 9 to 12 at Providence; 13 at Attleborough, and 14 at Wrentham. With the exception of the 19th, when he discoursed in Malden, he officiated every day at Boston from the 15th to the 25th."

This statement is confirmed by the itinerary published as a footnote in the "Life," and it may be added that both authorities state that he preached in Medford, August 26, and not on the 20th, as the editor of John Rowe's Diary thinks.

Twenty years after the death of Whitefield, Jesse Lee, the Southern born apostle of New England Methodism, preached his first sermon in Malden. Two decades later saw the establishment of Methodist preaching in North Malden, now Melrose. Before the lapse of another ten years, what is known as the Centre church had its beginnings, as the result of a revival in the North Malden church. It is interesting to reflect that the life of Centre church is embraced in that of one of its living members, Mrs. Sarah O. Cox, now 103 years old, the daughter of one of its founders, Gilbert Haven, Senior, and the sister of Bishop Gilbert Haven.\* Many years ago she repeated to me many of her reminiscences of the early church and its pastors, and these I preserved. She was a child of eight years when the movement began which resulted in its formation, and was a member of the choir when the first church building of the Society was dedicated. The late Miss Mary C. Waitt and the late Mrs. George D. Allen (daughters of Aaron Waitt, Senior and Unite Cox, respectively, both founders of the Society), Wilbur H. Sargeant, son of Rev. Aaron D. Sargeant, and Hon. George Howard Fall, a member of the Society and a grandson of James Howard,

\*Mrs. Cox died Sept. 21, 1915, thus dissolving the last tie with the first generation of the church. Two months later, Wilbur Hedding Sargeant (son of Rev. Aaron D. Sargeant, a founder of the church) died, he being the last survivor of the second generation from the founders. Gilbert Haven, Senior, and Hannah Burrell were married in Boston, by Rev. Charles Lowell, father of James Russell Lowell, and she was born in Boston, June 11, 1912.

the leader in the church enterprise, as also the late Deloraine P. Corey, have helped me greatly in my researches.

The beginnings of Methodism in New England are generally familiar. In 1789, after it had become well established in the central and southern states, Jesse Lee was sent to open up the work in the East. He spent a year in Connecticut and Rhode Island, with such success that it was July 9, 1790, before he reached Boston, where, prevented from securing any church, hall or schoolhouse, he chose a monumental spot under the Old Elm, on the Common, and preached what is usually termed the first Methodist sermon in Massachusetts. In December he reached Lynn, where at the home of Benjamin Johnson he preached the sermon which was to mark the beginning of Methodism there and lead to the founding of the first church in the state. On February 20, 1791, that church was organized, with eight members. In June a chapel was built, and, meanwhile, Jesse Lee was busy planting in nearby places. He came to Malden, we are told, and at some time during the year formed a class which met in "Peter Tufts' lane," now Cross street, and he seems to have conducted his first preaching service in the old house demolished a few years ago to make way for the Lincoln School building. It was the home of John Waitt,— a direct descendant of that John Wait who was, with Joseph Hills, a founder of Malden; who was Hills' son-in-law, and, like him, an early Speaker of the General Court, and the man in whose honor Wait's Mount, formerly his property, is named. The later John Waitt was a man who had the courage of his convictions, was well-to-do, apparently, and gladly made his ancient lean-to house the shelter for the new faith.

In some early sketches the name of Daniel Smith appears as in charge of the work and as the one who formed



*THE WAITT HOUSE*



the class which worshipped for many years in John Waitt's house. It is difficult to write briefly of Daniel Smith. He was born in Philadelphia, February 4, 1769, and entered the ministry at nineteen years of age. He was but 22 when he became pastor of the "society" of which the Malden class formed a part. He appears to have left a charge in Charleston, S. C., and travelled more than a thousand miles, of course on horseback, to take his appointment as colleague of Jesse Lee at "Boston," October 4, 1790. He was at the conference in New York in May, 1791, at which he received his appointment to Lynn, his colleague being John Bloodgood, and Lee being appointed presiding elder, Rev. Enoch Mudge, the first native Methodist preacher of New England, wrote of him :

He was a man of an humble, sweet spirit, and a very good and useful preacher. No one of his time was more beloved. He always spoke feelingly, for the obvious reason that he always lived under a deep, feeling sense of the presence of God, and of the importance of personal religion. The people of Lynn, Boston and vicinity, who knew him, were ardently attached to him. It was a day of weeping with us when he left Lynn. He gave an afternoon lecture in the newly erected and unfinished meeting-house and then left, to lecture at Malden in the evening.

The first Methodist conference in this vicinity met in the uncompleted chapel in Lynn, August 1, 1792. After a three-days session, it adjourned on the Sabbath; so it must have been during the following week that Daniel Smith preached his farewell sermons in Lynn and Malden. Father Mudge preserved for us his text: Rev. 14: 10, 11. During his pastorate at Lynn, John Mudge, brother to Rev. Enoch, and one of the most useful laymen of his day, was converted. Mr. Smith was appointed by Bishop Asbury to John Street, in New York, Methodism's oldest church,

soon located and entered business and public life. He preached on Sundays, however, to large congregations in New York, his last sermon being preached in John Street Church only a fortnight before his death, which occurred October 22, 1815.

John Bloodgood, Daniel Smith's colleague at the beginning of the Malden class, became one of the best-known figures in early American Methodism. His personal appearance was imposing. Much of his life was spent in the Middle states, and some of his greatest successes in the pastorate were in Baltimore and vicinity, where he spent his last days.

There were fifteen or twenty members in the class at John Waitt's house. Several persons took certificates of attendance on and support of the Methodist ministry, as the statutes of those days provided, thus being relieved of the burden of supporting the regular preaching in the First Parish church. A copy of one of these certificates reads: "This may certify that John Waitt of Malden attends public worship with the Methodists in Malden, and freely contributes to the support of their ministry. Signed in behalf of the Society, the 26th day of November, 1791, Daniel Smith, preacher." The late Dr. David Sherman, in his history of the New England Conference, assigns this class to no circuit, but it was a part of the Lynn circuit, with its centre only five miles away. Unfortunately the first book of records of Lynn Common church—a priceless record of Methodism's beginnings in Massachusetts—cannot be found, but it is doubtful if anything would be discovered concerning the work here if it could be. The late Horace Mann, of Natick, told the writer years ago that Malden was a part of the Needham circuit, and no doubt in his historical researches he found records concerning it. A

search in the earliest Minutes of the New England Conference confirms his statement and develops the information that this circuit was fifty miles long, including Needham, Harvard, Weston, Milford, Holliston and Malden.

In 1800 that magnificent soldier of the Cross, Joshua Soule, in his later years of the church, South, a bishop whose active ministerial life extended over the first half century of the Methodist Episcopal church, was appointed to the Needham circuit, and he made a record of the membership of the class at Malden, dated 1803. It was: John Wait, Ruth Wait, John Briant, Mary Briant, David Wait, Richard Clarrinbold, Elizabeth Cheever, Seth Briden, and Samuel Steavens. This showed that though the class was serving its purpose in keeping alive influences that were to result in the formation of several churches, its membership had already shrunk one-half.

Before sketching the circumstances which led to the formation of the North Malden and later the Center Methodist churches, it may be well to put together the facts known and obtainable concerning the class on Cross street, which seems to deserve all the credit usually awarded it of being the seed-planting of Methodism here, if not that of being the real beginning of the Center church. First, as to the personnel of this class: John Wait, the moving spirit in it, apparently, was the son of another John, born in Rumney Marsh, March 13, 1721, and who lived until 1807. He married Sarah Faulkner, daughter of Benjamin, and so came into the possession of what was always known as the "old Waitt house" until it made way for the Lincoln school. The elder Faulkner's house stood and still stands on the opposite side of the street. Doubtless this John Wait was living with his son in the house at the time the class was formed. There were several brothers



and sisters in the family. David Wait was one. He was born April 16, 1755, remained a bachelor to the end of his life, was blind for forty years and finally met his death by a fall down stairs, in the house of his sister Mary — also named with him in the list of members of the first-class, — who married John Bryant, another member. Still another member of the class and a sister to the others was Ruth Wait. She married Seth Breeden, whose name likewise appears in the above list, in 1793. It will thus be seen that of the nine members, six were of one family, or allied to it by marriage. The identity of Samuel Stevens is doubtful. Richard Clarrinbold lived in the same section, a part of the village of Faulkner, and Elizabeth Cheever was of Chelsea stock, three of the Cheever family, sisters, having married three Waitt brothers, of another branch. I am indebted to the late Deloraine P. Corey for the foregoing biographical facts.

But one of these members lived to see a regular church organization at Malden Center—David Wait, whose name I find on the roll of the church for over twenty years after its formation. In the revision of 1844 it had disappeared. Therefore he is the one link connecting the two organizations, and giving color to a claim that Center church is now 124 years old.

I have endeavored in every possible way to secure the date of the first sermon at John Wait's house\* in Cross

\*It would be interesting to trace, if we might, the influences that brought Jesse Lee or his colleague, Daniel Smith, to Malden and to the house of John Wait. For years the key may have been within my reach, but I did not know it, for my neighbor was Mrs. Nancy S. Newhall, widow of Charles Newhall and daughter of John and Hannah (Faulkner) Breeden. I suppose John Breeden was the son of Seth Breeden and Ruth, daughter of John Wait. Seth Breeden was married to Ruth Wait by Rev. Eliakim Willis July 25, 1793. John Breeden of Malden was married to Ruth Ingalls of Lynn September 30, 1793. The name "Narramore" is often repeated in the Breeden family of Malden. The Lynn records show that Samuel Narramore was living in Lynn early in the eighteenth century, and that in June, 1730 Samuel Breeden of Boston married his daughter Sarah Narramore. Several of their children are recorded as born in Malden, and it seems to me that both John and Seth Breeden were grandsons and probably brothers; if so it was John Wait's prospective son-in-law who interested him in the tidings of Jesse Lee's work in Lynn.

street. I have Jesse Lee's own story of the planting of Methodism in New England; and he is very careful to give the dates of his first sermons in many of the towns and states his reason to be "that the people in those parts may known when they were first visited by us." Daniel Smith joined him February 27, 1790. On October 4, 1790, the fifty-fourth conference met in New York. The first circuit in Massachusetts, called "Boston" was formed at this conference. Lee's first sermon in Massachusetts was preached at Wilbraham, May 3, 1790. In July he preached on Boston Common. July 12 the first Methodist sermon was preached in Salem. July 20 he preached for the first time in Charlestown, but he did not preach his first sermon in Lynn until December 14 and he did not preach in Needham until September 13, 1791. At the conference this year Lee says the name of the Boston circuit was changed to "Lynn." The Needham circuit was not reported until the conference which met in Lynn, August 3, 1792.

On Thanksgiving day, 1831, Rev. S. Osgood Wright preached a notable sermon in Malden on the beginnings of the various churches. It was printed, and its faded pages furnish most of the material upon which any historian must rely for facts concerning Malden Methodism's earlier religious history. In it he remarked, "James Howard moved from North Malden to the Center, who with his wife were the only Methodists in that part of the town, excepting Mr. Waitt. His remark is of value as showing positively that only David Wait remained of the original class.

Mr. Wright's full story of the introduction of Methodism into Malden and of this class is as follows: "Soon after the introduction of Methodism into New England in 1791, a class was formed in Lynn. The excitement which this

subject produced, induced many of the neighboring inhabitants to hear the doctrines taught by this sect. The venerable Jesse Lee and his coadjutors occasionally preached in the South part of the town, soon after this period, and succeeded in forming a class of fifteen or twenty members, but they were never organized into a church. The venerable David Waitt, the blind man occasionally seen at church, was a member of this class, and is the only survivor. The unsparing fingers of death gradually thinned away this class; and the spirit of Methodism awoke not again, until the voice of productive circumstances called it forth in 1813." He then proceeds to relate the story of the formation of the North Malden church.

These facts appear to settle a controversy which has in former years prevented the preparation of a history of the churches in which all could agree. Methodism in Malden is as old as Methodism in Lynn: A class connected with the Lynn church was formed in Malden the very same year that the Lynn church was formed. The key is in the certificate as to John Waitt's church affiliations, already quoted. In it Daniel Smith, 1791, certifies that John Waitt attends public worship with the Methodists, and freely contributes to the support of their ministry. Father Smith signs it in behalf of the "society." What society? In 1791, Jesse Lee and Daniel Smith are recorded in the first minutes as pastors at Lynn, and so organized Malden Methodism and Lynn Methodism are identical as to length of history. David Waitt was John Waitt's brother, and appears to have been successively a member of the Boston Circuit, the Lynn circuit and the Needham circuit (each class counting as part of the membership of the circuit or, strictly speaking, church), and of the North Malden and Malden Center churches, while Aaron D. Sargeant,

who always contended that the Center church should date its beginning from 1791 instead of thirty years later, with James and Mary Howard, made additional links which prevented a break in its continuity. To James Howard undoubtedly belongs the credit of organizing Methodism in Malden Center on a basis which resulted in a local church organization and the erection of a building. He was the father of Malden Center church, undoubtedly; and when he recorded Father Wiley's sermon in his home in August, 1816, as the first Methodist sermon, he was doubtless of the opinion that his statement was correct, as it was, so far as the Center church enterprise was concerned; but the evidence is overwhelming that the first Methodist sermon was preached here in 1740 by Whitefield; that in 1790 or 1791, Jesse Lee, the apostle of New England Methodism preached here; that in conjunction with his colleague, Daniel Smith, who must have preached here frequently, he organized the Malden adherents into a class, and that practically until the organization of the Melrose church they had the ministrations of the successive preachers of the Needham circuit, — viz: 1792, John Allen; 1793, John Hill; 1794, Amos G. Thompson; 1795, John Vanaman; 1796, George Pickering, Joshua Hall; 1797, Daniel Ostrander, Elias Hull; 1798, Daniel Brumley; 1799, Stephen Hull; Elijah R. Sabin; 1800, John Finnegan, Nathan Emery; 1801, Joseph Snelling; 1802, Joshua Soule, Daniel Perry; 1803, Reuben Hubbard, Thomas Rawlin; 1804, Nehemiah Coye, Joel Wicker; 1805, Clement Parker, Erastus Otis; 1806, John Gove, Thomas Amesbury; 1807, Benjamin Hill, Isaac Scarrett; 1808, John Tinkham; 1809, B. R. Hoyt, Nathan Hill; 1810, Isaac Bonney, Robert Arnold; 1811, Isaac Bonney, Elias Bonney; 1812, Elisha Streeter, John Vickary; 1813, Orlando Hinds, V. Osborn.

The writer has endeavored to ascertain from the Melrose church records whether others of the Cross street class were on its original roll, but the roll seems to be lost, so that this is impossible. However, the line is clear: The Melrose church was used by Providence to keep alive Methodism in the central part of Malden, just as a few years later the Center church was used to keep alive Methodism in Medford, until the church formed in 1822 was revived in 1842. Methodism in Malden is nearly 125 years old; the Melrose church is right in claiming to be the mother church of the original town; and the descendants of James Howard are right in claiming him as the founder of the Center Methodist church.

Let us now turn to the story of the events which led to the founding of the Melrose church, and the revival of the movement to establish Methodism in the center of Malden. The first two decades of the nineteenth century were crucial years in the history of the Puritan church, which up to that time had been the only permanent organization here. It had always been a church subject to storms. This was true of it from the days when that saintly seer and poet, Michael Wigglesworth, was compelled to teach school and practice medicine while his flock wrangled over his status as pastor, down through the later period, when a question arose as to the propriety of moving the location of the second church building in which Whitefield preached, a few rods down the road from Bell Rock, near the present Ellis avenue, to the corner of what is now Eastern avenue to accommodate North Malden people. The result of that controversy was the establishment of the South Malden (Everett) parish—a languishing body, over which President Grover Cleveland's great grandfather preached for a time, and which had the ministrations of Rev.

Eliakim Willis—and the final location of the First Church on what is now called the "Elevated lot." It was the beginning of a feud which found its climax when Everett refused to join in Malden's 250th anniversary celebration. But the church was now to be rent in twain and more, not only by the questions which were everywhere sundering the established congregational body into "Orthodox," Unitarian and Universalist denominations but over political questions.

The good man who saw all these changes come, and who lived to see his single parish broken into a dozen parishes divided among three towns and a half-dozen sects, was Rev. Aaron Green, Malden born, son of Ezra Green, and a descendant of original settlers here. He succeeded Eliakim Willis, left the only pastor in Malden with the departure of the elder Judson. Mr. Green was a good man, saintly in his life, but disposed to Arminianism, perhaps an unfortunate attitude at a time when Calvinism was on trial, and there were revolts on all sides. More than this, he was a staunch Federalist, and these were times when the "Republican" predecessor of the present Democratic party was gaining many adherents. The first break came when a minister on exchange with Mr. Green, in 1813, preached a particularly strong Federalist sermon. The people of the North Malden section were very strong in their "Republican" sympathies—in fact, we are told that Democrats continue to be plentiful in that section of Melrose where the revolt began—and they immediately determined that a change in conditions was necessary. Therefore a meeting was held at the house of Phineas Sprague, on Main street, and this meeting voted to engage Rev. Timothy Merritt, a member of the legislature from the district of Maine, and a Methodist preacher, to serve

them on Sundays during the sessions of the General Court. He preached his first sermon February 7, 1813, and from that time on services continued. In 1816 a chapel was constructed at the junction of Main and Green streets. Green street takes its name, not from the family of Rev. Ezra Green, but from that family which sprung from Thomas Greene and Rebecca Hills, the latter a daughter of the founder, Joseph Hills. The Melrose Highlands section is largely located on the Greene farm. Two churches were successively built on the site of the first, the society worshipping on the spot for many years.

A word as to Phinehas Sprague, whose efforts established Methodism in Melrose. He was a descendant of the early settler, William Sprague, who is understood to have journeyed hither from ancient Naumkeag when Massachusetts was seeing its beginnings. From an ancient printed pamphlet with his autograph on the fly-leaf we find that his father was one of the most daring advocates of American liberties before the Revolution. The father's name, also, was Phinehas, and at the breaking out of the war he was advanced in years and very deaf. During the Concord fight, when the rest of his party were flying from the enemy, he was observed on a piece of rising ground swinging his hat, and shouting "Victory!" In 1792 aged Phinehas again proved himself a man of courage, for he took charge of a house used as a hospital in the north part of Malden, which during an epidemic of small-pox had twenty patients. He died in 1805. His son was a forceful person who made his life a part of the history of North Malden in many ways. The name is still preserved, each generation having one or more Phinehas Spragues.

Besides Phinehas Sprague, there were on the committee appointed by the indignation meeting, which history

says met in a barn, James Green and Jesse Upham. The family of Jesse Upham soon drifted from Melrose, but another branch became famous in Methodism. Frederick Upham was the son of Samuel S. Upham, and in the seventh generation from John Upham, the English emigrant, whose son Phinehas, also an ancestor of Frederick, was a famous Indian fighter and one of the founders of Worcester, called in his will "Consugameg, or Lydbery." The first name evidently is a corruption of "Chaubunagungamaug" still applied to a pond in Webster. Frederick Upham was born October 4, 1799, and died in Fairhaven, March 20, 1891. He was converted soon after the establishment of the Melrose Methodist church and in 1821 became a preacher, being appointed to Scituate. From 1837 to 1847 he was a presiding elder, and during his long ministerial career he preached in New Bedford, Providence, Newport, Fall River, Taunton, Provincetown and many other important charges. He was a member of four general conferences, in 1832, 1840, 1844 and 1872, and at the first he met Bishop McKendree, elected in 1802, being the second bishop after Asbury and Coke. He married Deborah Bourne, a lenial descendant of Rev. Richard Bourne of Scituate, a celebrated Puritan clergyman. In 1855 DePauw (then Asbury) University conferred upon him the degree of "D. D." Samuel Foster Upham, D. D., his son, was born in Duxbury, May 19, 1834 and married, April 15, 1857 Lucy G. Smith of Middletown, Conn. Dr. Upham graduated from Wesleyan University in 1856, for many years was assigned to the most important pulpits of the New England conference, and from 1881 until his death was professor of pastoral theology in Drew Theological seminary. He was a delegate to many general conferences. Three of his sons, Frederick



Norman Upham, Dr. Francis B. Upham and Walter H. Upham became clergymen, the former, now deceased, having been licensed by Malden Center quarterly conference. Dr. F. B. Upham is now a district superintendent, living in Brooklyn. W. H. Upham preaches in Chester, New Hampshire.

Another early member of the North Malden church was William Emerson, a Revolutionary soldier, who married Mary Vinton and was the father of George Emerson, who married a daughter of Phinehas and Sarah (Fuller) Sprague, and Warren Emerson, who was an effective preacher of the Methodist Episcopal connection for 40 years. Rev. Warren Emerson was of the Ipswich Emerson stock which furnished pastors for so many of the New England Puritan churches during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the First Parish church having one of them, and he therefore was a distant cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was born February 6, 1796, and after a season during his young manhood spent in teaching school, he was licensed to preach by the North Malden quarterly conference in 1825. He was sent to the church in Lynnfield and in 1828 he joined the New England conference, being transferred to the Providence conference in 1840. He died May 15, 1882. Father Emerson during his long service was assigned to 24 stations and served through 15 "full" pastorates. During his latter days he was given a supernumery relation, but acted as pastor of the church in West Thompson, Conn. In 1870 he was superannuated, but continued to serve the West Thompson church. His first wife was Mary Barrett and his second Susannah Jones, who died in 1876. He left several children.

In 1816, the year the North Malden church was erected, the pastor was invited to the house of Samuel Cox

on Pleasant street to hold a preaching service. This house, just demolished, was near Florence street, and there Mrs. Lemuel Cox, already mentioned, resided many years. These services came about in this way: James Howard, the founder of the church, with his wife, experienced religion at the services in North Malden, May 12, 1815. He soon after moved to the Center, hiring the westerly half of the Samuel Cox house. Among his manuscripts, collected by his grandson, Hon. George Howard Fall, this minute is found.

"Moved into Centre Malden in 1816. The first Methodist sermon was preached in my house in August of the same year by E. Wiley. Text: "These are they which came out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Another item is this: "My wife's relatives all belong to the Baptists, and she was very much tried to know which to join, and in her trial she opened to this passage in the Psalms: 'Harken, O daughter, and consider and incline thine ear; forget also thine own people, and thy father's house; so shall the King greatly desire thy beauty; for he is thy Lord, and worship thou him.'"

In 1819, as stated, Rev. Isaac Jennison was sent to the North Malden church, and the Center was included in his responsibilities. Mr. Jennison died in Natick, September 13, 1878, at the age of 88, having been 60 years in the ministry, which he entered in 1818. Evidently this was his first charge, and the results show his enthusiasm and devotion to his work. The writer well remembers him in the days of his superannuate relation, a patriarch among the Natick people, and still an enthusiast for the faith and customs of the church of his choice. In 1820 he formed the first class at the Center, which held its initial meeting

at the house of James Howard on Summer street, whither the latter had removed the previous year, and where his daughter Rebecca, mother of Ex-mayor Fall, was born. Mr. Howard was appointed leader of the class, and according to an historical sermon preached by Rev. A. D. Sargeant, May 18, 1880, as recorded by Brother Fall in his diary, (it being the sixtieth anniversary), the members were as follows: James Howard and wife, Aaron Waitt and wife, Aaron Waitt, Jr., David Sargeant, Mary Herring, Sarah Herring, Aaron D. Sargeant, Unite Cox, Gilbert Haven, Hannah Guile. Mrs. Mary (Day) Upham was known in 1883 as the oldest member of the church, and is the Mary Herring whose name appears above.

The Howard house stood near Rockland avenue, and a fine photograph of it was on exhibition in the loan exhibit during Malden's 250th anniversary.

Meanwhile, the Howard family was not the only one in which there were solemn questions pending, as the following extracts from the records of the First Church, — transcribed by its clerk, Frederic I. Winslow, will show:

"August 15, 1819. The pastor stayed the brethren of the church after divine service, at the request of brother Haven, when he stated to the church his desire to be dismissed from us, and be recommended to the Baptist church in this Town. After some consultation the church voted to adjourn the meeting to the day of our next communion."

"September 5, 1819. The brethren of the church stopped after communion agreeably to adjournment, when brother Haven withdrew his proposal to be dismissed from us."

"June 3, 1821. The pastor stayed the church after

communion, and the brethren voted to dismiss, according to his request, brother G. Haven, that he may unite with the Methodists."

"April 4, 1824. The pastor stayed the church after communion, and brethren voted to dismiss, according to her request, sister Hannah Haven, that she may unite with the Methodists."

I pass over, for the time being, a sketch of the members of this first class, their antecedents and subsequent history, that the story of the growth of the church may be unbroken. It was the consecration and enthusiasm of James Howard which made the beginnings of the church possible; it was the sound sense and devotion to Methodism which characterized the elder Gilbert Haven, combined with his growing influence in public affairs, which gave to the struggling movement a standing that gained it the respect of onlookers. Gilbert Haven was at about this time thirty years old; he was born in Framingham, of a family which originated in Lynn, married in Boston, in 1811, Hannah Burrell of East Abington, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Charles Lowell of the West Church, father of the poet, James Russell Lowell. The west church building is now the West End branch of the Boston Public Library. In the following year. Sept. 6, 1812, they presented their first child, Sarah, for baptism, in the West Church, and on the same day, on profession of faith, they were admitted to membership. In 1813 they removed to Malden, taking their church letters to the First Congregational church, which had just occupied the brick structure afterward known as the First Parish (Universalist) church. Before leaving and joining the Methodists, Gilbert Haven had formed the first Sunday School in Malden, and was

its superintendent up to the time he was dismissed. He entered heartily into the plans of Isaac Jennison for the formation of a church from the little company worshipping in James Howard's house, and in 1821 it was organized and incorporated. It immediately commenced to worship in Stiles' hall, which stood at the corner of Pleasant and Washington streets, on the site of the present church. The hall was occasionally used for Masonic purposes, and there was a tenement in the same building, which was occupied at different times by George P. Cox (who became one of the most useful members of the church) Leonard Emerson, Lorenzo Newhall, Charles Symonds, William Waitt and others. In later years the building was moved to Franklin street. At the corner of Salem and Sprague streets was a schoolhouse where services were occasionally held, and at other times until the building of the church edifice there were services in the brick schoolhouse on the site of the present Yerxa block.

In 1822 a Sunday school was formed, and Gilbert Haven was of course made its superintendent, a position he was to hold for 34 years. John Adams was at this time serving as pastor of both the North Malden and Center churches. The first pastor assigned to this church was Rev. Joseph Marsh,\* a theological student, who seems to have been with the church two years, 1825 and 1826. For 90 years the precious memory of "Father Marsh" has lingered in the church, for it was through his ardent efforts that its first edifice was built and it became a permanent body, starting on a career of usefulness which has not

\*In 1874, Dr. Bradford K. Pierce (son of Rev. Thomas C. Pierce of the North Malden church), at that time editor of *Zion's Herald*, wrote concerning the dedication of the present church building, the following reference to Father Marsh: "The first minister, a Wesleyan local preacher, not long before landed from England — an expert glass-blower by trade — who secured the first house of worship, sat on the pulpit platform near to the preacher."— *Zion's Herald* May 21, 1874.

ceased as yet to increase in volume and power with each successive year.

It was no small task to bring the youthful society to believe that it would be justified in undertaking the responsibility of building a church. We honor the men who by their spirit of sacrifice and large generosity built and eventually cleared the debt from the present sightly edifice. They did this because many of them were descendants and all had before them the example of the heroes and heroines of 1825,—for it was the sacrifices of the women which aided not a little in accomplishing the initial result. A lot of land was purchased on Main street, near Mill street (Mountain avenue). One street further up (then known as Jackson and now called Clifton street), was a house which was to become historic. It was the home of Unite Cox, and a part of it was occupied by Gilbert Haven, while toddling about the premises was an auburn haired youngster, born September 19, 1821, bearing his father's name, who would few years later serve with great dignity as the sexton of the church to be built, ushering in the strangers with such grace as to be the observed of all observers. This boy was to unite with the church in early youth, and eventually reach the highest dignities it had to offer. In recent years the Unite Cox house has been moved across the street, where it is now numbered 37, but there are good pictures still extant of the birthplace of Bishop Haven as it appeared in those early times.

The cost of the site of the new church was \$100. The building cost \$2,000. It contained 62 pews, capable of seating 300 persons. It was in form like a chapel, and the vestry was in front, standing upon supports, above the entrance, like a bird house. Later the vestry was enlarged, and moved to the rear.

The leaders in this successful enterprise were Gilbert Haven, Father James Howard, Lemuel Cox, Samuel Cox, David Sargeant, Benjamin Wilson and William C. Brown.

April 26, 1827, was a notable day, for on that date the new church was dedicated. Through the thoughtfulness of Mrs. Mabel A. Mann of Everett, nearly three quarters of a century after this occurrence, the church came into possession of a copy of the original programme of the exercises, which included a sermon by Rev. Timothy Merritt, then or not long after editor of *Zion's Herald*, and soon to become pastor, and exercises by clergymen of other denominations. The plan which Malden followed closely in her 250th anniversary of having the words of every anthem sung printed upon the programme, was carried out at this time, so that while we do not have the sermon preserved, and cannot know the substance of the prayer of Father Isaac Bonney, we can easily reproduce the remainder of the service.

Rev. Ebenezer Blake, who made the closing prayer, left the New England for the Providence conference in 1841. We shall probably never know how it happened that Rev. James Sabine was given a place upon the program. He was a very noted and useful Congregational clergyman, and at the time pastor of the Essex Street Religious Society of Boston. There were three Methodist itinerants with the same surname in early days, and possibly he was a connection of one of them; or it may be that he had relations of friendship with the maker of the program which led to his being invited. Within a short time a collection of his sermons and lectures, bearing evidence of his busy and notable work, exchanged hands in a Boston book sale.

The music on that day was led by the gifted Gilbert Haven, who for many years continued to be not only

superintendent of the Sunday School and a class leader, but chorister. Of course such singing could not be done without a fairly good chorus choir. Mrs. Cox, who soon after became a member of this choir and continued thirty years, tells me: "The choir of that first church are all dead but myself. The Havens and Coxes did all the singing. I had just been to singing school. A Mr. Bailey—uncle to Mr. Shute—taught us. We never had had anything in Malden worth singing to before. Before I went into the choir an oldish lady had been singing; but she took herself out, and I was put in her place, and sang 30 years. Among the choir were: Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Lewis, myself, my father (leader), my husband (Lemuel Cox), a young man, Aaron Waitt, who played the bass viol, Albert Cox, who played flute and violin, Josiah Townsend, and Augustus Stiles, who also played the bass viol. The latter was a good musician, and later played our first organ, which was a very good one, when it was put into the second church."

There were services in the evening of dedication day in the new church, in which clergymen of several denominations participated. On the following Sunday the first session of the Sunday School in its new quarters was held. Superintendent Gilbert Haven must have looked with pride upon his charge, of 40 members, which is a smaller number than is now connected with single classes of Center Sunday School, and much smaller than the number of teachers necessary for the entire school. His daughter gives this very clear hint of the interest taken by Squire Haven in the school during the quarter of a century he remained its superintendent: "He kept resigning and resigning, but they would give him a Bible and then he would stay."



The church membership of forty was divided into two classes, one of which was led by James Howard, meeting at his home on Summer street, and the other by Gilbert Haven, it meeting with him, first on Jackson street, then at his house on Salem street, and then in his later residence on Main street, between the church and Malden square.

I must now quote again from the historical sketch in the Thanksgiving sermon of Rev. S. Osgood Wright, 1831, concerning the establishment of this church:—"In 1816 an individual, now a member of this church, moved from North Malden to the Centre, who with his wife were the only Methodists in that part of the town, excepting Mr. Waitt, before alluded to. They continued to live in the love and fellowship of the church of their espousal, without receiving any accession to their number, until the year 1820. At this time a revival commenced in the North Society and extended to the center of the town. Several persons now withdrew from the Baptist church, and one from the Congregationalist; who together with several others were formed into a class. These, like many in similar circumstances, had many difficulties to encounter, and many prejudices to overcome. Being without a house of worship, they met in the schoolhouse hall, and were supplied a portion of the time with preaching by the minister of the North church. Receiving a gradual accession of numbers, they proceeded to erect a meetinghouse, which was dedicated in 1825. Rev. Joseph Marsh labored very successfully with this society at this time; and to him belongs much praise for his activity and perseverance in providing a house of worship. The first preacher who resided with them, was Rev. Ebenezer Ireson, who came in 1828. Rev. John T. Burrill succeeded him, and remained two years; and gave place to Rev. Timothy

Merritt, the present minister. This church has had its seasons of adversity and prosperity. It has moved onward under the guidance of the day-star of hope, and sat down in tears, amid the darkness of clouds of disappointment. It has received a gradual increase of members; and the whole number is now fifty, divided into two classes."

Mr. Wright omitted in his sketch the name of G. W. Fairbank, who succeeded Mr. Marsh, and whom Mrs. Cox remembered. He was transferred to the New Hampshire and Vermont conference in 1829. I can find little concerning Joseph Marsh, who built the church, and who is said by Mrs. Cox to have been a theological student. Apparently he never entered the New England conference. Ebenezer Ireson entered the conference in 1824, and died December 26, 1833 at the age of 33 years. Mrs. Cox says Mr. Burrill was a very fine preacher, who married in Malden an Episcopal lady, and changed his order. Of John Adams, who succeeded Father Jennison and preceded Joseph Marsh, she says:—"He was an oddity, very devoted—they used to call him 'extra holy.' He was one of those who went into the New Hampshire and Vermont conference in 1829.

Timothy Merritt deserves a more extended notice than possible in this sketch, without breaking its continuity. Fine abilities as a preacher, great literary powers, and the skill of the politician were blended in him. He cultivated the young songstress of the Haven family, and her statements show that she became one of his most loyal supporters, rendering particular aid in pitching the tunes in the week night prayer service. "Father Merritt" she says, "was one of the best. He boarded at our house until his family came, and always wanted I should sing before we went to meeting. In the fall (1831) he went to keeping house on Salem street. We lived on Main street, and when I saw him

turn the corner I would get out my book ready to sing to him."

At some time during this period Charles Newhall was added to the orchestra. He was a violin player, married Nancy Breeden and resided in the house recently demolished which gives the name to Newhall street, an Main street.

In 1832 Asa U. Swinerton was stationed at the Malden charges. He was transferred to the Providence conference in 1841. The following year Charles Noble came, and in 1834 N. B. Spaulding, who located in 1842. In 1835 came Ralph W. Allen. He had been a member of the conference two years. After a half century of noble service, he returned to Malden, residing on Newhall street. He died April 16, 1891, at the age of 79, having spent 58 years in the ministry.

Edward Otheman, another man who spent a half century in the ministry, came in 1836. It was his second year as a traveling preacher. He died March 9, 1886, at the age of 76. Dr. David Sherman speaks of him as a man honored in the conference, who traveled but a short time. In connection with a reference to his brother, Bartholemew, and son, Edward B., he refers to his services as very great. He studied at Brown University, and was one of the few graduates of a college preaching at the time of his service at Malden. H. B. Skinner came in 1837, and was well remembered by Mrs. Cox. He withdrew from the conference in 1841.

In 1838 the charges in North Malden and Malden had grown so strong that each was given a preacher of its own. Charles Hayward was sent to Malden. His appointment must have been as a supply by the presiding elder, however, as he had located in 1814, and seems never to have rejoined the conference.

In 1839 came Stephen G. Hiler, Jr., who in his later days returned to Malden, and died, after having had the privilege of attending the 75th anniversary of the church, where his characteristic modesty prevented his doing more than rising to receive the welcome of his old charge. He battled with ill health most of his life, but notwithstanding rendered exceptional services to his loved church. His one year's pastorate in Malden was very significant in its results. In his congregation was young Gilbert Haven. There was also the latter's cousin, Erastus Otis Haven, a college boy, destined to become not only pastor of the church, but president of Northwestern University, Chancellor of Syracuse University and, like his cousin, a bishop. Did ever a modest young preacher have a similar experience, of seeing two future bishops in his Sunday congregation? To help himself through college, one summer, Erastus O. Haven accepted the duty of painting the church. Had he not been a great educator and preacher, this famous man would have become a great decorator or artist. There is a kitchen floor in Framingham,—or was within a few years,—which he decorated in his boyhood days, with such skill as to represent mosaic.

Pastor Hiler also had in his congregation a young man named David P. Cox and a maiden, Mary C. Waitt. During his year of service he gave the right hand of fellowship to these, with Gilbert Haven, Jr. and also to Wilbur Fisk Haven, his brother, active in almost every department of church work, until September 21, 1900. David P. Cox lived to honor the church for over a half century after he joined its ranks. He was most of his life a member of the choir, part of the time its leader, and long a member of the music committee. He was a trustee up to the time of his death.

In 1840 came Moses Palmer. He was a young man of 25, and it was his third year in the ministry. He died March 18, 1850, at the age of 35.

In 1841, came "George Landon, the brilliant," as he is called by Dr. David Sherman in his history of the New England Conference. One has but to mention the name of Landon among the older members of the conference to arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

So successful was he that during the first year of his pastorate a lot of land was purchased on Pleasant street from Samuel Cox and the second church building was erected. The land cost \$600; the building \$6,000. It was dedicated October 20, 1842, Rev. Mark Trafton preaching the sermon. The Mystic Theatre now stands on the site of this building.

The present church building was erected in 1875 and its history as well as that of the activities of the Society occupying it for 40 years, hardly belongs to a recital of the beginnings. It may be said, however that the Center Methodist Episcopal church, in its career of nearly a century has always had among its official members men who were connected with the general life of the church—editors of *Zion's Herald*, Book Concern agents, chaplains, professors in Boston University, and supernumary or retired members of the conference. Of its former pastors, three, Gilbert Haven, Erastus Otis Haven, and Edwin Holt Hughes, have been promoted to the office of bishop; and it was the spiritual birthplace of Bishop Gilbert Haven. In addition to E. O. Haven, once president of Northwestern, it contributed from its list of pastors Joseph Cummings, to be president both of Wesleyan and Northwestern universities, and Edwin H. Hughes left its pulpit to become president of DuPauw University. Joseph Dennison was president of

Kansas Agricultural College, Daniel Steele professor and for a time head of Syracuse, Luther T. Townsend and John Reid Shannon have been professors and Laress J. Birney, a recent pastor, is now dean of Boston University School of Theology. Daniel C. Knowles was long president at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, at Tilton, where E. S. Tasker is Ladd professor. Many of its pastors in recent years have left to occupy the largest pulpits in the church at large, in New York city, Baltimore, Washington and other centers. From its membership it has contributed a number to the roll of the strongest preachers in the denomination, and many sons are now doing pastoral work.

In the class meeting which was the beginning of the permanent Center church organization were two young men who within five years after became preachers in the regular connection. From their labors resulted several churches which are prominent in Methodism to-day. They were the two Aarons—Aaron Waitt and Aaron D. Sargeant. The name of Aaron Waitt is precious in Ipswich and Gloucester. Within a decade of the formation of Center church he had formed the societies in each place and built churches. Almost before his service in Gloucester was over its one parish had become three. Aaron D. Sargeant was 19 years old when assigned to James Howard's class, and the very next year began to preach. He was the father of the churches in Weymouth; Somersworth, N. H.; Worthen Street, Lowell; and Stoneham.

The average member of the Center church doubtless thinks that its only daughters are the Belmont, Faulkner, Maplewood and Linden churches, which together have a combined membership of over 500, each with a good church property. But a glance through its records shows that for a long time quite a group who later formed the

Woburn church belonged to this society ; that when Methodism in Medford died down from its beginnings in 1822, Center church established there and maintained a class, which continued for many years, the final result being that under the labors of Rev. Joseph Whitman there was a revival, a hall was hired, and the church was reëstablished. For a time this church took a lively interest in establishing preaching at Glenwood, from which doubtless resulted the Wellington church ; while in very recent years Centre church joined with the church in Everett—itsself, strangely, an off-shoot of Chelsea Methodism—in establishing the Methodist church in Glendale.

## REMINISCENCES OF NORTH MALDEN (MELROSE) AND VICINITY

An address delivered by Hon. Levi S. Gould before the Malden Historical Society,  
May 20, 1914.

---

In a very unguarded moment some two years ago, I promised my good friend, the president of your body, who is also in a way a blood relation of mine — perhaps he does not know it, but I think he does — that I would come here and give a talk to you at some future time. I am going to start my talk by saying to you that I am a descendant of John Gould, who came to this country in 1635. He settled in Charlestown, and so far as I have been able to discover in the history of his life there, he lived there near to the present Harvard Church, in fact, under the very shadow of Thompson's square. He lived there some fifteen years, was a well known citizen, and took part in public affairs, and took part in the distribution of lands, which I find took place at that time in Charlestown. Charlestown then extended really from the Charles river to practically three miles north of the Merrimac river, which made a very great territory, and much of that territory was distributed at various times to the citizens. At one of these distributions, John Gould received a large tract of land, which would now be in the position of Wakefield, near Stoneham. At that time it was called Charlestown End. So far as I have been able to discover, John Gould, probably with his wife and the children, who went with him, were the earliest settlers of this country, which was nothing but a wilderness, where there were plenty of opportunites for business. In



process of time others came, and in process of time Stoneham was a part of that particular territory. John Gould lived to be about 81 years of age. He was recorded as having been connected with the soldiers in King Philip's War. He left a large family, and that family settled around him, so that at one time it is said that all the land belonged either to him or his descendants, or those who had married into his family. A person could start from where Wakefield Station is at the present time (that was a part of the land granted to him — that is, most of the land on the westerly side of the Boston & Maine Railroad, using the land upon which John Gould originally settled, and his house was built on the highlands west of the station) it was said that at that time or afterwards, when the country became somewhat settled, and walk from John Gould's to Spot Pond, without stepping off a foot of land that did not belong to him or some one of his family. The house of my original ancestor, the son from whom I descended, was at the head of Spot Pond, and it was known as the "Gould Estate," down to the present generation. It has been taken by the Commonwealth, and the old house was destroyed some years ago, but a new house built, by an uncle of mine, is now the property of the Commonwealth in which the Superintendent of the Fells lives. From that house one of my great uncles, Jacob Gould, went to the Battle of Lexington.

My ancestor on my mother's side was Francis Whitmore, who was a very early settler of Cambridge. He settled there about the same time that John Gould settled in Charlestown, and he became quite a man there, was a member of the Board of Selectmen, and afterwards had a mill in the neighborhood of the part now known as Arlington. In later life he lived in Medford.

My father was Levi Gould. He was the youngest of a large family of children, was born in the center of Stoneham on a farm belonging to his father, and early in life he made up his mind he would do something better than work on a farm and make shoes, so he went to Bowdoin College. When he got through there, he came out as a physician, and he married the girl who became my mother, and settled in Dixmont, Maine. There I was born. When I was nine months old, he moved back to his native town, and I have been practically a resident of this town ever since. I have lived in Melrose, or what is the territory of Melrose, 71 years. After my father had lived a while in his native town, he made up his mind that there was an opening for him at Wilmington. Now the reason for that is interesting.

When he moved there, it was in 1834, so I was two years old when he removed to Wilmington, in sight of the Boston and Maine railroad, which had then been completed down to the Junction with the railroad at Wilmington. Now the Boston & Maine railroad (it was called first, I think, the Andover and Wilmington) ran from Wilmington to Andover South Parish; then it was extended to Andover, and then extended to Haverhill; so that my recollection of the Boston & Maine railroad was a railroad that was not at that time any longer than from the Junction at Wilmington to Andover, when my earliest recollection begins. I can remember the road when I was two years old, and this was two years after the road was built. I recollect the cars and engine. The cars were built like a cab, and you went in on the side. They had rough bolts and timbers, covered over with leather, and that leather was stiffened with iron or something of that kind, so that the cars, as they came together, would strike. They were

chained together. There was no method of communication between them. You went in on the side as you go into a cab. The brakeman sat on the top, and directed the cars from the top. The engine, I remember very well, was all out doors, and the engineers had to run their trains out in the open. The tender was no more than a flat car, with a big wood pile on it. They could never exceed a speed of over 10 miles.

In this connection, I would say that some years ago I delivered an address before a commercial travelers' association, so that I looked up the matter of railroading somewhat, and I discovered some letters that were written by the directors of the Lowell railroad, about the time that they made up their minds to start running their train, and they wrote to a person who knew more than any other man of that time about railroads, and they asked him, among other things, what the speed of the passenger train ought to be, and also the speed of the freight train. His idea was, I recall, that a freight train ought to run about 12 miles, and that a passenger train should not exceed about 15 miles. That was his idea of the speed a train should go. I presume that at the time I recollect (and I can recollect from the time I was four years old, and that would be in 1836—that portion was finished in 1836) they might have had 25 hands on that road. Now, heaven knows how many they have, and the few miles are extended to hundreds, and hundreds perhaps to thousands of miles. I remember, by the way, in this connection, the first engineer that ran on that road. His name was Morrill, and if I could have access to the books of the Boston & Maine Railroad, I could prove what I say, as I rode on the engine with him, when I was four or five years old. He had children of his own about my age, and he would take us up for a little way.

In 1840 (and this is an interesting thing in an historical way) my father and my mother desired to take a trip down into my mother's native place above mentioned. At that time, there were no railroads running to that section, and there was only one way to go, and that was by a stage line that ran from Boston to Portland. What he did do was to drive. He hitched up a pair of horses. One of us was a boy in arms, and I was the oldest, six years old, but he drove through to Bath and back again. I remember the road very well, and I have stopped at some of the places since then to renew my acquaintance with conditions, and found them very different from the time when I went through as a boy six years old. You would be surprised if I should tell you we forded rivers, where there were no bridges, between here and Bath. The thing I remember distinctly, was that when we got to Newburyport we came across the Old Chain Bridge, and I remember that they were then grading the road from Salem up to Newburyport. That was in 1840 or '41.

To bring the matter down to my recollections of Malden and vicinity: in 1843 my father agreed to come back to this section, and settle here for some reason or other, but before he came here, he had heard that there was to be quite a city built up in the neighborhood of what is now Lawrence, and I remember that he drove up there to see if that would be a good place for him to settle in or not. He said there was nothing there but a dam; that there were no buildings to amount to anything, and he could not see that there were many prospects. So he came down and bought a place, which is now in Melrose. It was one of the Vinton places. The Vintons were very early settlers of this section of the country, and the Vinton farm that he bought was the farm where one of the old settlers had died,

and he had left quite a sum of money. Among other things he left a bell to the Baptist church. I think the bell must have been destroyed by fire. The church, in which the bell hung, was where the present church now stands, but at all events I know that he gave the bell. He bought that place in 1843, and there were 60 acres of land that are now right in the heart of the Highlands, and on that 60 acres I did more or less work, and also worked out somewhat. I very often drove a horse to plough. He bought that 60 acres of land with a large marsh. The marsh was near the Chemical Works down below here, and afterwards he sold it for the same price he gave for it, and that was \$225 (before any railroad was built). Every farmer had a piece of marsh, and he cut that the very last of all his work. In cutting hay, as a rule, he always watched the tops to see when the proper time came to cut it. When he did cut it, there was no method of cutting it up on the highlands, unless you saw fit to put some big shoes on the horse's feet. My father, was a doctor and at the same time had to run the farm, as no man could get a living simply as a doctor. He had to cut the marsh, and I was the only helper that he had, so I had to go down and help him pole the hay up to a little highland that there is up there. We got it all up on the highland, and the next day drove the team down to bring a portion of it to make, and that day it was very windy. My father was a very religious man (when he came to what is now Melrose in 1843, he was the only member of the Congregational church in the present territory of Melrose) and he was a man whom I never heard swear at all, and I have always looked upon him as one of the very best of men that I knew, but that day, after he pitched the hay up two or three times and I was trying to hold it up the best I could, it would

blow off on one side about as fast as he could pitch it up on the other, so he got discouraged, and threw his fork down, and said: "I wish every — bit of it would blow away."

In 1843 there were but very few people in Melrose, about 400, as I remember, and there were about 35 houses. The people were engaged in agriculture in the summer time, and in the winter time they nearly all made shoes in the old fashioned way. Every one had a shoe shop, and they got all their spare money that way. They earned their living from the farm in the summer, their spare money came in the winter in the way of shoe making. My father was not only a farmer and physician (and probably as good as many of that day, as he was well educated) but he was also a shoemaker and besides a school teacher. We had one school in what is now Melrose at that time, and he taught that school, and I was one of the scholars. He was very strict in his discipline with me. He did not give me any consideration from the fact that I was his son.

He had to do all of these things to get a living in every way possible, and when he died, he left nothing, and that was a pretty good evidence there was nothing to be made in his day. He died in 1850.

There were Uphams, Barretts, Emersons, Lyndes, and Greens in profusion at that time in that locality. In fact, there were very few of any other name. The main family as you probably all well know, was the Lynde family, which was undoubtedly the earliest family that ever landed in that part of Malden. Ensign Thomas Lynde came there in 1640, and that really is as early as we have any settlers recorded.

The Greens came shortly after, although there is an indication that they came before the Lyndes, but it cannot be proved.

I owned a little piece of land, which some may have heard about, near the Boston Rock. I do not own any of Boston Rock. I owned a piece on the corner of Main street, and Silver street. That land I bought 21 years ago of Deacon Converse, after he had procured the entire Lynde farm, and in looking up the title, I noticed one thing, and that was that when Ensign Thomas Lynde made his will, he described a certain portion of the land that he gave to one of his sons—he had two sons,—as being bound by the Green mold. That Green mold was troublesome for my mother for a good many years. I could not understand what it meant. I finally made up my mind that the grass grew green there, therefore they called it Green mold. Afterwards in conversation with a man, who knew more about Malden matters than any other man living, Mr. Artamus Barrett, he told me that Green mold meant a mold right in the center of a farm of Ensign Thomas Lyndes that belonged to the Greens, but I could not figure it out how the Greens could own a piece of land right in the middle of Thomas Lynde's, as he understood it, and he allowed he could not understand it, unless the Greens had been there before the Lyndes had, and continued to own that piece of land. There is nothing to prove this. There is no knowledge that the Green's came there until 15 years after Ensign Thomas Lynde came there. The Greens settled, as you see, up at the Highlands, it was then. Well, of course, afterwards that was part of the town of Stoneham. The school district of Stoneham was where the Greens settled, and in my boyhood days, I could find the cellar of the brick house that sat there. The brick house had been destroyed, but the old cellar was there, but it is a question whether the Greens were not there before the Lyndes came. There is no way to prove it.

There were two Goulds, who were physicians in this town at the same time—my father, who probably was the first settled physician in the northern part of the town of Melrose, and Dr. Daniel Gould, who lived down here on Gould avenue. His son is still living.

This Dr. Daniel Gould,—I remember him very distinctly—was a very peculiar man. He was a man who enjoyed dancing very much indeed. In the early history of the settlement of North Malden, there was a hall built up there. The Boston & Maine railroad was built in 1845, and the first train of cars landed in Malden on the fourth day of July, 1845. After that they began settling up in Melrose (but of course Malden was the starting point really of something being done north of Boston towards getting the people to settle in that direction), and some of the people who bought land out there united together and built a building that was very near to the present Wyoming station. It was a hall called Lyceum Hall, and it was a very good hall for dancing and for all purposes. It had a basement, and in that basement was kept at different times a seminary. First it was a young ladies' seminary, and afterwards it was used largely for young men, and I had the honor of attending it. When we held dances up there, Dr. Daniel Gould, who had two very handsome daughters, was in the habit of coming up and dancing all night, if it was necessary. It was generally necessary. They generally held those balls until pretty early in the morning, and that meant usually dancing all night long. He weighed 250 pounds. Some will remember that fact about him, how much he enjoyed affairs of that character.

In 1849 you had a two hundredth anniversary here in Malden. Well, I was not much of a boy then, but I was running around bare foot in November in 1849. I was



fifteen years old, and I remember coming down bare foot to see the affair and the shows. I had no money to go into any of the shows, and I had no right to enter the tent; in fact, they would not allow me to go into the tent where the exercises were going on, but I crawled down on my hands and knees, and peeked in and saw and heard some of the people who were there, and heard some of the speeches, etc. We also had another anniversary in Malden in 1899. There was a slight difference then, because I came down then as the guest of the city, while before I had been only a bare foot boy. I only mention that to show you how the whirligig of time moves.

The old mill that stood down here at the outlet of the pond, is well remembered by me, for as a boy, I was in the habit of going down, as other boys did, and catching the fish that ran up there, and tried to get over the dam, and frequently I came down here nights and speared them. It was all water where the department store is now, and where all those buildings near it are. In one end of the pond on the opposite side, was the engine house, which I remember very well. It had posts that stood out into the water. In 1846, by the way, the schoolhouse in Melrose was burned and nearly destroyed, and we had no method of putting out fire at that time, excepting by buckets. Someone set the building afire up in the roof, and we had to see it burn down, and then the town of Malden purchased an engine, and sent it up there, the Andover engine. I recall very well when it came into town, it came in the summer, and I with a number of other boys was down near what is now the Fells station. There was a place down there where we went in swimming. We knew that the engine was coming to town that day, and while we were in the water (there was a few dozen of us) we saw the

train go by with the engine on one of the flat cars. We just grabbed our clothes, and rushed up the railroad track, and dressed as well as we could. We got there about the time they unloaded the engine. A number of young men, not living now, crowded on the engine, and went all over town with it. That engine company made me president in due process of time, and it was the first office I ever held of any kind. I was a very proud fellow when I was elected president of that institution. I have run with that engine to the forests here in Malden, time and time again. I have also run with that engine as far as Chelsea, and as far in the other direction; but those were in the old times that will never come back again.

In my boyhood days, they used peat for fuel in all these towns about here, Malden and Melrose. I never saw a particle of coal in my life until long after I left my father's home. There were plenty of peat bogs up there on the farm. That farm is worth considerable now, the land being assessed for more than \$1,000,000, but he sold it for \$2,500. In 1859 there was a sham battle with the Indians — one of them is depicted in the picture presented by Mr. Turner. It was a real Indian sham battle, where a party of men dressed as Indians, and a number of men as regular troops, who attacked to dislodge them. They started up around what they called Reading Hill. Reading Hill is the place now where the cars stop at Franklin street. They started up there in the lower part of Wakefield, and they fought all the way down, and the Indians finally made a stand in the growth of trees there near Dixie's Point. Dixie's Point is the present location of the Memorial building, in Melrose. At that time it was surrounded by the pine trees that you can imagine had grown in this vicinity. It was a long time before the militia was able to dislodge the

Indians from that particular locality. They drove them as far as the Masonic Temple, which is on the corner of Main street and the old road to Stoneham. Finally they captured them, and the fight was over. Charles Porter, a man I knew very well, and who died as an old man at the house of a man by the name of Hemenway, whose family were very early residents of North Malden, took the part of an ensign. Porter became a very prominent man. He went finally to Lynn, and became very wealthy there, and had a very large leather trade in Boston, but about the time of the trouble of the Civil War, he got into financial difficulties, and lost his money. Porter street in Melrose, near the corner where the hospital building is located, is named after him.

I remember the Mexican war perfectly, 1846 to 1848. At that "far away" date no one ever saw a daily paper in Malden or its vicinity except under extraordinary circumstances when some event of national importance took place. On such occasions a certain man loaded his riding vehicle with papers, and drove out through the towns of Charlestown, Malden, South Reading and Reading selling them to such as wished to purchase on the route. He carried a fish-horn and at intervals warned the farmers and others of his coming by sturdy blasts. On one of these occasions, in 1847, I was working with my father in the field when he heard the horn, and surmising that something important had happened gave me the money to purchase a paper and I ran across lots and intercepted them. It proved to be an account of some very important event in connection with the Mexican war then in progress. I mention this to show my personal knowledge of the immense progress of the newspaper art during the past seventy years.

About town meetings in Malden. My father never

attended town meetings anywhere. Malden Town Meeting commenced early in the morning and lasted all day. It was a white day. There was plenty going on. All sorts of games, everything else you can think of, were carried on during the time the meeting was in session, or while they were not doing anything. The people were outside. In Melrose there was a man living who was known all over that section, called George Washington Groove. He could neither read nor write, but he was born in Malden. His ancestors were very patriotic people, one of them was a captain in the Revolution. He did not know how to read or write himself, neither did his wife, and he would not allow any of his children to learn until he was forced to do it by the laws of the Commonwealth. He said they were smart enough without it. He used to drum, and there was an old fellow there who used to fight. The people would gather together, and would march down to Malden here in a body, and make a fight for what they wanted. At one time they came pretty near to getting what they wanted. A man by the name of Green (he was the uncle of the Green who committed the murder here—I remember him well); came very near being elected representative—within one hundred. I think there were representatives elected from that vicinity, but the North End and the South End and Black Ann's Corner, as they were called, were always lined up against the Center, so that if they could ever get together and agree on anything, they were pretty sure to beat the Center people, and it was always a fight to a finish, and there was no peace or no harmony between the north neighbors and the Center people, or between the Center and the South Neighbors. South Malden and North Malden residents were an agricultural people. There were few people in South Malden.

They had large farms, two or three of them. The people on the east side were always ready for a scrimmage.

There was a mill down here. This was original Coytmore mill, the dam being built in 1640. I understand it afterwards passed into the hands of the Odiornes — a good many years afterwards, probably 200 years after that, and then afterward it went into the hands of parties who were Dyers. The dam is now known as Mountain avenue.

I was a member of the Legislature in 1869. This dam was sending the water up into Melrose to such an extent that it was the worst nuisance that could possibly happen in that section. If it was possible to do so, we wanted to connect a hole through that dam and let the water loose to run down to the water in Malden. We succeeded finally in getting laws passed through the Senate and signed. The government was to work on it, depending upon the assent of Malden and Melrose. Melrose was in favor of it but Malden was different. Malden did not seem to care much about it. They called a town meeting, and they very courteously allowed me to come down, and take the full charge, which I did. While there was a great opposition to it, some of the voters finally sided with me, and it was carried through by a very bare majority, so that the dam was connected down, and we have seen the great benefit that has come from it. We did not get all the benefits we should have, but I suppose that sooner or later we shall have received the benefits that we really needed.

There was one thing that happened, interesting in an historical way. There was a nail factory and nail mill carried on here in early days. My father told me, and he knew the facts. It was up in the neighborhood of Red Mills, just over the line in Stoneham. There was a little settlement of Indians that had gone in there, and their wig-

wams, and they made baskets and sold them around in Malden and elsewhere. They were a hardy people, but some men went up there one night from the Odiorne mill. They were armed with guns that they had loaded with nails. They were probably drunk. They went up there, and shot into those Indians, and shot them terribly so that two of them died, and it was a terrible affair, of course. My father was there, and saw the Indians after they were shot, and told me about it.

The Upham family came to Melrose just before 1700, and they were residents of Malden. They were born here. Their father, John, lived here, and he was one of the very early inhabitants of Malden, and he was the father of a great family. Lieut. Phineas Upham was one of his sons, and he was, as you know, a great fighter during King Philip's War, and was a soldier at the time King Philip was captured, and only lived a short time and died. I am descended from that man on one side. The Uphams came to Melrose 1700. They came on the invitation of the public authorities of the town of Malden. They received quite a large amount of land. They settled there, and they built a house, and that house is said to be the first house of the Upham tribe. It is said to have been built in 1703, and probably it was. Whether it was the the first house or not is a question. I think not, but I am not going to get into any fight with my associates. This is taken by the Historical Society of Melrose. It is one of the earliest homesteads of the times that can be found in this vicinity. The Boardman house is older. That is not in the confines of the old town of Malden. We are to put it in shape, so it will be preserved for all future time.

We had another matter up there that was of considerable interest, and that was the fact that the timbers of the

Frigate Constitution was cut in what is now Melrose on the farm of Capt. Unite Cox. He was a captain in the Revolution, and was a direct descendant from the very earliest families that ever settled here, and he cut those that were necessary for the keel, and he hauled them with great teams of oxen, over to the Constitution wharf, where the Constitution was being built. There were twelve pairs of oxen.

Another interesting thing which happened was this: there is a pond up in Melrose that is known as Long Pond, perhaps not many have visited it. It is up on the east side out of the way, and that pond has a history. That probably was among the early settled portions of Melrose, not the earliest part, of course, but among the other early settlements of Melrose. They had a mill there. It was always necessary to have mills near any settlements. There was plenty of water for a mill. They built a dam, and had a saw and grist mill there. The main thing is, that the Tudors, who were the originators of the ice business in New England, perhaps in the world, one of them, built a mansion on Newburyport Turnpike, and that mansion to-day is the Saugus Poor Farm. It was in the immediate vicinity of Long Pond, and they were the first people that ever shipped any ice so far as I ever heard of, and the first ice that they shipped was ice that was cut from water that they brought down from Spot Pond, and flooded their ponds. That ice was cut then over the line in Saugus. They brought this water down from Long Pond, which was in Malden, to make the ice. That is the first ice, so far as I have heard, which was cut for American shipping ports. It was hauled to Boston, and sold for twenty-five cents a pound.

As a boy I skated without taking off my skates, or

coming off from the ice, from Melrose Highlands down here to Mountain avenue. Now, that shows you what that dyer's dam did for us up in Melrose, and it was why I used all the efforts that I had to get it out of the way.

When I thought of getting this Dyer's dam torn down, I went to Mr. Gooch, who was then a member of Congress from our section, and I asked him if he would give me a hearing in the matter. He said he would very gladly investigate and that if I was successful in getting the town of Malden and Melrose to tear down that dam, he said he would see that the Spot Pond Water Company turned over to Malden, Melrose and Medford, the charter which he held, if they would pay him the sum of \$50, which it cost him to get it. It all depended upon my getting that dam torn down. This Spot Pond Water Company was a private affair. Mr. Gooch and certain gentlemen from Malden and Medford, well known citizens, had gone to the Legislature and asked for the charter and received it, but when they came to take the thing up, this dyer had them, because he told them he not only owned the right to follow the water back up in Melrose, but he also owned the waters of Spot Pond, and if they undertook to take the waters of Spot Pond for domestic purposes, he would commence a suit against them. Mr. Gooch finally said the purposes of this charter was to turn the water over to the three towns, and he did so, and that action, of course gave these three places the benefits of the supply of water, which they received for so many years for a little or nothing. Of course, the County Commissioners did not pay any attention to Mr. Dyer. He commenced proceedings against the town of Melrose, and the other towns for tearing down his dams. That was tried out in Court, and he received what the jury were willing to give

•



him for the dams, but he could not get anything for Spot Pond. We never paid anything for Spot Pond.

One of the teachers that I recall in my school days, was Miss Mary Wood. Miss Mary Wood was a remarkable woman. She afterwards became Mrs. Henry L. Putnam, and was the mother of all the Putnam family. I do not think there is a family in any town that has the real native build of that Putnam family, and a good deal of it must have come from Miss Mary Wood, who was the second wife of Mr. Putnam, and the mother of all the Putnam children that you know of to-day, and they all have been remarkable for their intelligence to take hold of matters and things. This Miss Wood was nothing but a young girl when I remember her. She could have been but 15 years old. She lived in Malden, and she used to walk to Melrose until her father objected because she used to go through the woods. Something happened to some young woman, and her father decided she should not go that way any longer. So she rode to Melrose while she taught school.

We went to a church in Melrose, that was there in 1843, and that is the present Methodist Episcopal church. It stood between Main and Green streets and that land itself was given to the public by a Malden man. He deeded that to the public quite a number of years ago, when we were a town. I had something to do with town affairs. Mr. Isaac Emerson, who would not do anything wrong, claimed that he owned it, and tried to sell it to the town. I remembered something about that thing, so I went over to the registry, and found the deed on record that the Malden man had given to the public this land, as he wanted it kept for the church. The good brother Emerson never forgave me for telling that story. Mr. Emerson was the big man

in North Malden at that time. He was supposed to be the wealthiest man there, and he ran the only store, and he was the principal factor in the Methodist church, and there was a time when he owned a great deal of land, and Emerson street, which is one of the principal resident streets, was laid out by him on his own property after the railroad came in there. He left a large estate. On the corner of Emerson street and Main street is the house that belonged to him. It was built in 1803. It is 111 years old. When I was a small boy, I remember that I used to go and churn for his mother in the basement of the house for ten cents. I thought I was making money fast. This house was the only place in Melrose where there was anything that could be considered a store.

The year 1843, the time I came to Melrose, was the year that Daniel Webster delivered his famous oration at the completion of Bunker Hill Monument. I remember the time distinctly, and I wanted to go. I was only a boy, but I had heard much about Daniel Webster. I had seen that the monument was just finished, and I wanted to hear the oration very much, and so I asked my father if he would give me the money to go in a stage (the only way of going to Boston in 1843 from either Malden or Melrose was by a stage coach that ran three times a week, going in the morning and coming out at night, and this stage was going in that morning. The fare was twenty-five cents in and twenty-five cents out, and I asked my father if he would give me the money, and he told me he would like to do so, but he really could not afford it, and I know that he felt badly not to give it to me. I felt so bad that I went up on a hill that is right in the neighborhood of the Highlands station, down at the foot of the hill, where the rock stands right over it. I went up and sat on that rock by the

station and listened to the guns and to the rumble of the teams that I could hear that were going in from this section of the country and crossing Malden bridge, which was then one-half mile long. You could hear the rumble of the teams over the bridge way to Melrose.

In 1861 I was sent on an affair that would easily have cost me my life, but it did not. I was then in the United States Treasury at Washington, and it became necessary to send some money down to Memphis, down on the Mississippi River, where General Grant was at that time, so they selected me to take that money, and I do not suppose my life was worth a ten cent piece. On my forty-five miles to General Grant, with others I was on a river boat and they blew up the steamer. We just succeeded in escaping, and went home afterwards. On the way home, I had a furlough of three or four days, and I had to make tracks pretty lively, as I wanted to come home to see my wife, and I arrived in Boston about ten o'clock at night. This was in 1861, and there were no means of getting home, out this way, at that time of night. It was Saturday night. There were no trains on Sunday. There was only one way — to walk it, so I started from the Boston and Albany station at about ten o'clock, when I got in, and I walked right out home. It was pretty cold coming across Malden bridge. There were no lights, and it was a long, mean kind of a journey for me. I was armed, of course. A man would not be very likely to go there without being armed, and as I came along through a wild and very dark place in the road, I heard a dog coming after me, but I could not see anything at all. I knew he was coming, but I could not see him. I thought I would protect myself, and pulled out my pistol. When the fellow got near enough, I pulled the trigger, but it would not go off. However, he did not touch me.

## THE HARRISON FUNERAL CELEBRATION.

With Comments prepared by the Secretary of the Society.

---

The National Funeral Celebration in commemoration of the life of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, was called the National Fast and occurred on Friday, May 14, 1841.

William Henry Harrison, died on Sunday, April 4, 1841, of bilious pleurisy. On April 7, 1841 *The Boston Courier* published the news of the "Death of the President." On the same day *The Daily Atlas* under the caption "Death of the President of the United States" said: "We received yesterday morning by an extraordinary express from New York the sad intelligence of the death of the President of the United States." This news reached Boston about 48 hours after the President passed away.

On 21 of May 1841 *The Boston Recorder* contained the following: "The National Fast was observed in this city on Friday. The stores were nearly all closed, and the churches were very fully attended. Many very fine discourses were delivered. Mr. [Rufus] Choate delivered his Eulogy in the evening, at the Odeon, and was listened to by a very large auditory. All were highly gratified with both the manner and matter of the orator."

The other Boston papers gave a similar account excepting *The Boston Courier* of May 17, 1841, which in addition to the account of the exercises in the city included a brief paragraph relating to the observance in Cambridge, Brighton and Brookline.

Not a word was printed in any Boston paper of the observance in Malden and this broadside, the original of which is in the possession of the Society gives all that has been preserved of the National Fast as observed here three quarters of a century ago.

## **Funeral Ceremonies AT MALDEN**

The citizens of Malden being desirous to manifest their recognition of the death of **WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON**, late President of these United States on **FRIDAY**, the 14th inst., being the day appointed for a National Fast, have made the following arrangements, viz:

The citizens of Malden, and all others who may wish to unite with them on that day, will assemble at the Baptist Meeting House at 9 o'clock, A. M. A procession will then be formed under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Capt-Stimpson, in the following order:—

Military Escort, consisting of Malden Light Infantry.

Chief Marshal, with his Aids.

Chairman of Committee of Arrangements and Orator.

Officiating Clergymen.

Committee of Arrangements.

Selectmen and other Town Officers.

Malden Fire Department.

Citizens of Malden and its vicinity.

The procession will move precisely at 10 o'clock, from the Baptist Meeting House to the corner of the Reading Road; from thence to Barret's Corner, so called; it will then cross to the Stoneham Road, down to the Medford Road to Main street; through Main street to the Orthodox Meeting House.

The services will consist of a Funeral Oration and other appropriate services.

The Teachers of the several schools are requested to meet at the Baptist Vestry with their pupils, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

It is respectfully requested that all persons who join in the procession, wear crape on the left arm, above the elbow.

The side pews will be reserved for the ladies, and no other persons will be permitted to enter the Meeting House until after the procession has passed in.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

**U. CHAMBERLAIN**, Chairman.

## NOTES.

In 1841 the Baptist Meeting House stood in what is now the east corner of the Salem Street Cemetery and the Orthodox Meeting House stood on the east corner of Main street and Eastern avenue. "Barrett's Corner" was formed by the intersection of Barrett's Lane and the Reading road (Main street) near where the Home for Aged Persons now stands. The procession marched through Barrett's Lane across lots by Odiorne's nail factory to the Stoneham road (now Washington street) down to the Medford road now Pleasant street and to Main street (Malden square). In 1841 there was no public highway leading from Main street to Washington street in the vicinity of Mountain avenue but passing through Barrett's Lane and on through a gate down a steep hill over private property was some times permitted as appears from the orders of marching.

---

THEY PLEDGED THEIR FORTUNES.

*Malden Citizens who Loaned Money to the Government during the  
American Revolution, 1775-1783.*

---

Buckman, Benj<sup>a</sup>.  
Caswell, Joseph  
Chittenden, Isaac  
Gould, John  
Green, Barnard  
Green, Phineas  
Green, Samuel  
Jenkins, John  
Merritt, Sarah  
Nichols, James

Oaks, Jonathan  
Paine, Rebecca  
Sargent, Nathan  
Sargent, Solomon  
Smith, Isaac  
Sprague, Joseph  
Wait, John  
Wait, William  
Willis, Eliakim

## THE DEARBORN WILLARD FAMILY OF MALDEN.

Communicated by Erskine F. Bickford, Esq. of Malden.

---

[On May 21, 1900, Mr. Erskine F. Bickford, a member of this Society, donated the Society a Bible record of the family of the late Abraham Drake Dearborn, M. D., an old time physician who lived on Main street at the corner of Belmont street, directly opposite the estate of the late Hon. Elisha Slade Converse.

Abraham Drake Dearborn was the son of Freese and Abigail (Drake) Dearborn and was born at Hampton, N. H., 15 Feb. 1802. He was the grandson of Major Josiah Dearborn of Hampton who occupied the ancient homestead in Hampton upon which his ancestor Godfrey Dearborn, who emigrated from the parish of Willoughby in Lincolnshire in 1639 settled at Hampton about 1649.

Dr. Dearborn's father was a deputy sheriff and removed from Hampton to Exeter, N. H. in 1810, where he was for many years keeper of the Rockingham County jail. The young man was educated at Exeter and graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1825. He practiced medicine in several places including Exeter, N. H., Saugus and Malden. Dr. Dearborn's son Frederick Merriweather Dearborn was a distinguished surgeon in the United States Navy from 1862 to 1883. He also graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1865, being a classmate of Dr. Albert Lane Norris of Cambridge and more recently of Malden and a member of this Society. The senior Dr.

Dearborn died in Malden, 2 Dec. 1871, and the junior Dr. Dearborn, died in New York city, 24 April 1887. Other members of the family were the senior Dr. Dearborn's wife, who was Harriet Newell Willard daughter of Emory and Sarah (Farwell) Willard, who is remembered a woman of culture and refinement. She died in Florida between 1885 and 1900. Their only daughter, Harriet Willard Dearborn died in Malden, 28 Oct. 1884.

Mr. Bickford has three souvenirs which came from the Dearborn home on Main street marked a "Tobacco box of Maj. Josiah Dearborn, 1728-1814, Hampton, N. H.," a "Tobacco box of Freese Dearborn, 1778-1862, Hampton and Exeter, N. H." and some "snuff that Father made before he went to keep the Gail in 1810, at Exeter, N. H."]

[WILLARD BIBLE RECORD.]

[First page]

BIRTHS

DEATHS

Abr<sup>m</sup> Williard born Dec. 23, 1748; died April 20, 1817.  
Hannah Willard his wife Jan. 20, 1749; died June 12, 1816.

Their Children

Isaac Willard born Jan<sup>y</sup> 24, 1779; died Feb<sup>y</sup> 16, 1840.  
Emory Willard born Feb<sup>y</sup> 12, 1786; died Nov<sup>r</sup> 18, 1824.  
Levi Willard born Oct. 15, 1781.  
Emory Willard Feb. 12, 1786; Nov<sup>r</sup> 18, 1824.  
Sarah Farwell Willard his wife  
Feb. 6, 1787 July 9, 1834.



### Their Children.

Evander Zenophon Willard born Sept. 8, 1815.  
 Harriet Newell Willard Feb. 24, 1817.  
 Laura Ann Willard Sept. 22, 1818.  
 Emory Lorenzo Willard, July 29, 1820.  
 Sarah Farwell Willard Nov. 18, 1822 ; June 27, 1823.  
 Sarah Josephine Willard Jan<sup>y</sup> 24, 1825 ; April 24, 1830.

[Second page.]

#### DEATHS

Abraham Drake Dearborn, Jr., Feb. 12, 1844.

[Third Page.]

#### BIRTHS

#### DEATHS

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Abraham D. Dearborn    |                   |
| February 15, 1802      | December 2, 1871. |
| Harriet Newell Willard |                   |
| February 24, 1817.     |                   |

### Their Children.

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Frederic Merriwether     |                   |
| February 28, 1842.       |                   |
| Abraham Drake            |                   |
| Feb. 12, 1844            | Feb. 12, 1844.    |
| Harriet Willard          |                   |
| Jan <sup>y</sup> 3, 1847 | October 28, 1884. |

[Fourth page.]

Abraham Drake Dearborn and Harriet Newell Willard  
 were married March 7, 1841.

## INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BELL ROCK CEMETERY.

(Continued from No. 3, Page 74)

Transcribed by the late DELORAINE PENDRE COREY.

[The Bell Rock Cemetery contains the graves of many of the founders of Malden, and of many of the pastors and others prominent in the early history of the town. Here is the grave of Michael Wigglesworth, New England's first noted poet; that of the builders of the Old South Church in Boston, of Job Lane, New England's first bridge builder, of many of Ralph Waldo Emerson's ancestors. Mr. Corey, with the assistance of his son, Dr. Arthur D. Corey, copied these inscriptions many years ago, a labor of love that consumed many weeks of time. Since that work was done many of the stones have disappeared.]

Mary Sprague  
Dau<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin  
& M<sup>rs</sup> Phebe  
Sprague; Died June  
y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>: 1752, Aged  
2 years, & 6 Mon<sup>th</sup>.

Here Lyes Buried  
the Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Uriah Oakes  
Who Departed this  
Life Aug<sup>st</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> 1752  
Aged 52 Years

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>rs</sup>  
Martha Green  
Wife to Cap<sup>t</sup>  
Samuel Green  
Who Departed this  
life May 29<sup>th</sup> 1754 in y<sup>e</sup>  
72<sup>d</sup> Year of Her Age

Here Lyes Buried y<sup>e</sup>  
Body of M<sup>rs</sup> Winefred  
Dexter Widow of Dea<sup>con</sup>  
John Dexter  
Who Departed this Life  
Decem<sup>br</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1752 in y<sup>e</sup> 79<sup>th</sup>  
Year of Her Age

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
Benjamin Bucknam  
Son of M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin  
& M<sup>rs</sup> Rebeckah  
Bucknam Who Died  
Feb<sup>ry</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1752 [175 2-3] Aged  
3 Years & 10 Months.

Here Lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
John Pain  
Who departed this life  
Feb<sup>ry</sup> the 25<sup>th</sup> 1753  
Aged 52 Years

|                           |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mary                      | Phebe                     | Elizabeth                 |
| Lynd Died                 | Lynd Died                 | Lynd Died                 |
| July the 12 <sup>th</sup> | July the 13 <sup>th</sup> | July the 12 <sup>th</sup> |
| 1753 Aged                 | 1753 Aged                 | 1753 Aged                 |
| 12 Years.                 | 5 Years.                  | 3 Years.                  |

The Children of M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph  
& M<sup>rs</sup>. Mary Lynd.

---

In Memory of  
Aney Tufts Dau<sup>tr</sup>  
of M<sup>r</sup> Stephen & M<sup>rs</sup>  
Kathrine Tufts Who  
died Nov<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1754  
Aged 3 Years

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Lydia Lynd  
Widow to Deacon  
Thomas Lynd  
Who Died Octo<sup>br</sup> y<sup>e</sup>  
19<sup>th</sup> 1755 Aged 70 Years  
2 Months & 8 Days

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
John Lynd  
Who Departed this life  
July the 11<sup>th</sup> 1756  
Aged 46 Years

---

Here Lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Nathan Newhall  
Who Departed this life  
Jan<sup>ry</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1757 in y<sup>e</sup> 38<sup>th</sup>  
Year of His Age

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Green  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> Phinehas  
Green Who Died  
Feb<sup>ry</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1757 Aged  
27 years & 2 Months

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Jenks  
formerly Wife to M<sup>r</sup>  
Joseph Floyd Who  
Died June 6<sup>th</sup> 1757  
Aged 86 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Samuel Sweetser  
Who departed this life  
July the 18 1757  
Aged 83 Years

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Abigail Waite  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Waite  
Who departed this  
life March 13<sup>th</sup> 1759  
Aged 72 Years

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Abigail Sweetser  
Dau<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel & M<sup>rs</sup>  
Abigail Sweetser Who  
died Sept<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1758  
Aged 59 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
The Body of Elder  
Thomas Burditt  
Who Departed this Life  
Octo<sup>r</sup> the 15<sup>th</sup> 1758 in y<sup>e</sup>  
76<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>rs</sup>.  
Rebekah Parker  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup>.  
Thomas Parker,  
Who Departed this  
life Dec<sup>br</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup> 1758  
Aged 75 Years.

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Sargeant  
Widow to M<sup>r</sup> Joseph  
Sargeant Who Died  
April y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1759 in y<sup>e</sup>  
91<sup>st</sup> Year of Her Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Wheeler  
Who Departed this life  
May y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1759 in y<sup>e</sup>  
53<sup>d</sup> Year of His Age

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Sargeant  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> John  
Sargeant; Who Died  
August the 3<sup>d</sup> 1759  
Aged 61 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Joseph Baldwin  
Who Departed this life  
Octo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1759 in y<sup>e</sup>  
68<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Daniel Newhall  
Who Departed this life  
Feb<sup>r</sup> the 3<sup>d</sup> 1760  
Aged 75 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
John Willson Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Who Departed this Life  
May the 4<sup>th</sup> 1760 in y<sup>e</sup>  
52<sup>d</sup> Year of His Age

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Parker  
Who Departed this  
life July y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>st</sup>, 1760  
Aged 79 Years.

Here lyes Buried y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Green Wife  
to M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Green  
Who Departed this life  
Aug<sup>t</sup> the 6 1760 in the  
65<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Eunice Green Wife  
to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Ezra Green  
Who Departed this life  
Octo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1760 in y<sup>e</sup>  
47<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age

---

Here Lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
David Parker  
Who Departed this life  
Octob<sup>r</sup> the 5<sup>th</sup>; 1760  
Aged 50 Years.

---

Here lyes Buried  
The Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Benoni Vinton  
Who departed this Life  
Octo<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1760 in y<sup>e</sup>  
41<sup>st</sup> Year of His Age

---

In Memory of  
Miss Polley Porter, Daug<sup>r</sup>.  
of Doct<sup>r</sup> Jon<sup>a</sup>. and M<sup>rs</sup>.  
Hannah Porter  
who Died July 21<sup>st</sup>. 1762  
in the 5<sup>th</sup> Year  
of her Age.

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Joseph Sargeant  
who departed this life  
Nov<sup>br</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1760 in y<sup>e</sup>  
71 Year of His Age

---

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
John Sargeant  
Who Departed this Life  
November y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1760  
Aged 63 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Wheeler  
departed this life  
Decem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1760 in y<sup>e</sup>  
56<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

---

Here lyes Buried y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of M<sup>rs</sup> Tabitha Barret  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> James Barret  
Who Departed this life  
July the 3<sup>d</sup> 1761 in y<sup>e</sup>  
49 Year of Her Age

---

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of Cap<sup>t</sup>  
Samuel Green  
Who Departed this  
Life Feb<sup>ry</sup> the 21<sup>st</sup>  
1761 in y<sup>e</sup> 82<sup>d</sup> Year  
of His Age

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
Isaac Wait Son of  
M<sup>r</sup> Isaac & M<sup>rs</sup> Deborah  
Wait Who Died  
July y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1761 in y<sup>e</sup>  
Year of His Age

---

Here lies y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Burditt  
wife to M<sup>r</sup> John Burditt  
who departed this Life  
Sept<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1761  
Aged 76 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Phinehas Sargeant  
Who Departed this life  
Sep<sup>r</sup> the 25<sup>th</sup> 1761  
Aged 59 Years

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Burditt, Widow  
to Elder Thomas Burditt;  
Who Departed this life  
Octo<sup>r</sup> the 27<sup>th</sup> 1761, in y<sup>e</sup>  
76<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Sargeant  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Sargeant;  
Who departed this Life  
May the 11<sup>th</sup>, 1763  
Aged 38 Years

Here lyes Buried y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Dexter  
Widow to M<sup>r</sup> Richard  
Dexter Who Departed  
this life Dece<sup>br</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1761  
Aged 81 Years

---

Here lyes Buried y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of M<sup>r</sup> Obadiah Jenkins  
Who Departed this Life  
Feb<sup>r</sup> the 4<sup>th</sup> 1762  
Aged 72 Years.

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of a tender  
husband to me  
I shall lament my losfs so long  
as my life shall be

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Wait Widow  
to M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Wait  
Who Departed this Life  
Jan<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1763 in y<sup>e</sup>  
97<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age

---

In Memory of  
Samuel Dexter  
Who died Sep<sup>r</sup>  
3<sup>d</sup> 1762 Aged 2  
Years & 4 Mont<sup>s</sup>

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
Thomas Burditt  
Who departed this life  
March 8<sup>th</sup> 1763 in y<sup>e</sup>  
58<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

In Memory of  
 Sarah Dexter  
 Who died Sep<sup>r</sup>  
 4<sup>th</sup> 1762 Aged 3  
 Years & 9 Mont<sup>h</sup>  
 The Children of Cap<sup>t</sup> John  
 & M<sup>rs</sup> Joanna Dexter

---

Here lyes Buried  
 the Body of Ensign  
 Joseph Lynd  
 Who departed this Life  
 March 16<sup>th</sup> 1763 in y<sup>e</sup>  
 73<sup>d</sup> Year of His Age

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Sergeant  
 Wife of M<sup>r</sup> Nathan  
 Sergeant jun<sup>r</sup> who died  
 Octo<sup>br</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 18 1763 Aged 28  
 Years 7 Months & 25 Day<sup>s</sup>  
 Also Nathan Their Son died  
 Octo<sup>br</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1763 Aged 2 Years  
 2 Months & 15 Days

---

Here Lies Buried  
 The Body of  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Bayley  
 Wife Of M<sup>r</sup> James  
 Bayley Of Boston  
 & Dau<sup>r</sup> Of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas  
 Wayt Of This Town  
 Died Aug<sup>st</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1763  
 In The 37<sup>th</sup> Year  
 Of Her Age

In Memory of  
 Anne Phillips Dau<sup>r</sup> of  
 M<sup>r</sup> Francis & M<sup>rs</sup> Anne  
 Phillips; who died  
 August 23<sup>d</sup> 1763  
 Aged 11 Months

---

Here lies Buried  
 the Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
 Nathaniel Howard  
 Who departed this Life  
 Decem<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1763 in y<sup>e</sup>  
 63<sup>d</sup> Year of His Age

---

Here lyes Buried  
 the Body of  
 M<sup>r</sup> Jabez Wait  
 Who departed this life  
 April the 15<sup>th</sup> 1764  
 Aged 68 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
 the Body of  
 M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Hill:  
 Who departed this Life  
 June y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1764 in y<sup>e</sup>  
 42<sup>d</sup> Year of His Age

---

Here Lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
 M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Payn  
 Widow to M<sup>r</sup>  
 Stephen Payn  
 Who departed this Life  
 March 14<sup>th</sup> 1766 in y<sup>e</sup>  
 97<sup>th</sup> Year of Her Age

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Rebecca Harnden  
Widow to M<sup>r</sup> Ebenezer  
Harnden Who died  
November y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> 1764  
Aged Years

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Isabel Green, Widow  
to M<sup>r</sup> John Green ;  
Who departed this Life  
August the 9<sup>th</sup> 1765  
Aged 88 Years

---

Here lyes Buried y<sup>e</sup> Body  
of M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Green Widow  
of Deaco<sup>n</sup> Joseph Green  
who departed this Life  
August the 25<sup>th</sup> 1765  
Aged 83 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Green  
Who departed this Life  
August 25<sup>th</sup> 1766 in y<sup>e</sup>  
77<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

---

In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Sarah Clewley  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> Isaac  
Clewley who died  
Jun y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1766  
Aged 28 Years  
Also their dau<sup>r</sup> Aged 3 Months

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
Rachel Lynd Dau<sup>r</sup> of  
M<sup>r</sup> Jabez & M<sup>rs</sup> Rachel  
Lynd who departed this  
Life Aug. 18<sup>th</sup> 1764 Aged  
21 Years & 10 Months

---

In Memory of  
Sarah Waitt Dau<sup>r</sup>  
of M<sup>r</sup> Stephen & M<sup>rs</sup>  
Sarah Waitt Who  
died May 8 1766 in  
y<sup>e</sup> 4 Year of her Age

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
Richard Dexter, Son  
of M<sup>r</sup> Richard & M<sup>rs</sup>  
Rebecca Dexter ; Who  
died May 9<sup>th</sup> 1766 in y<sup>e</sup>  
10<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

---

In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Lydia Willis  
the amiable consort of  
Rev<sup>d</sup> Eliakim Willis  
Who died Jan<sup>y</sup> 25  
1767

The rules of true piety &  
religion  
Were her guide & companions  
in life  
Be not slothful but followers of  
Them who thr<sup>o</sup> faith & patience  
Inherit the promises



Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Sparks Wife  
to M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Sparks  
& Dau<sup>r</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel  
Sweetser Who [Died]  
Feb<sup>ry</sup> [19<sup>th</sup>] 1767  
Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
The Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Pain  
Who departed this life  
May y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1767 in y<sup>e</sup>  
35<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age  
Blessed are y<sup>e</sup> dead  
Which die in y<sup>e</sup> Lord

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Sweetser  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> Samuel  
Sweetser Who died  
Sep<sup>r</sup> the 14<sup>th</sup> 1767  
Aged 57 Years

---

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Abigail Blaney Widow  
to Cap<sup>t</sup> Benjamin Blaney  
Who departed this Life  
Decem<sup>r</sup> the 15<sup>th</sup> 1767  
Aged 65 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Stephen Paine  
Who departed this Life  
Jan<sup>ry</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1768 in y<sup>e</sup>  
72<sup>d</sup> Year of His Age

Here lies Inter'd the Remains  
of that learned, Pious, and  
faithfull Minister of the  
Gospel, the Reverend M<sup>r</sup>  
Joseph Emerson late pastor of  
y<sup>e</sup> first Church of Christ in  
Malden who very suddenly  
departed this Life July the 13<sup>th</sup>  
*Anno Dom<sup>ni</sup>* 1767 in y<sup>e</sup> 68<sup>th</sup>  
Year of his Age & 45<sup>th</sup>  
of his Ministry.

Now Blefsed are y<sup>e</sup> Dead  
which die in the Lord  
from henceforth : yea saith  
y<sup>e</sup> Spirit, that they may rest  
from their Labors : & their  
Works do follow them  
Precious in y<sup>e</sup> Sight of y<sup>e</sup> Lord  
is the Death of his Saints

---

Here lyes the Body of  
Jonathan Perkins Son  
of M<sup>r</sup> Joseph & M<sup>rs</sup> Mary .  
Perkins Who died  
Octo<sup>r</sup> the 21<sup>st</sup> 1769 in y<sup>e</sup>  
20<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

Wrapt in his arms who Bled  
on calvarys plain  
We murmer not Blest Shade  
nor Dare complain  
Fled to those Seats where per-  
fect Spirits Shine  
We mourn our loss yet Still  
rejoyce in thine

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Susanna Hovey  
Widow to Deacon  
James Hovey  
Who Departed this  
Life Feb<sup>y</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1768  
Aged 57 Years

---

Here lies Interr'd y<sup>e</sup> Remains  
of Eyra Green Esq<sup>r</sup> one of  
the Dea<sup>ons</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> first Church  
in Malden  
Who departed this Life  
April the 28<sup>th</sup> 1768 in y<sup>e</sup>  
54<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

Now Blessed are the Dead  
Which Die in the Lord  
From henceforth yea saith  
y<sup>e</sup> Spirit that they may  
Rest from their labour &  
their works do follow them  
For thy Dead men shall live  
together with my Dead Body  
shall they arise. Awake &  
Sing y<sup>e</sup> that dwell in y<sup>e</sup>  
Dust for thy dew is as y<sup>e</sup>  
dew of herbs and the Earth  
shall cast out the Dead

---

Here lyes the Body of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Barratt  
Wife of Mr. Ebeneyer  
Barratt Who died  
February the 11<sup>th</sup> 1769  
Aged 58 Years

Here lyes  
Buried the Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Howard  
Who departed this Life  
May the 19 1769 in y<sup>e</sup>  
77 Year of His Age

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Jonathan Oakes  
Who departed this life  
Sep<sup>r</sup> the 25<sup>th</sup> 1769  
Aged 60 Years

---

Here lyes Buried  
the Body of  
M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Shute  
Who departed this Life  
Jan<sup>y</sup> the 9<sup>th</sup> 1770 in y<sup>e</sup>  
50<sup>th</sup> Year of His Age

---

In Memory of  
M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Sprague  
wife of  
M<sup>r</sup> Phinehas Sprague  
who died May 13<sup>th</sup>  
1770

In the 44<sup>th</sup> Year of her age  
She was a beauty in her day  
In virtue she excell'd  
There was no Parson that  
could say  
Deceit did in her dwell

## MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized, March 8, 1886.

Incorporated February 7, 1887.

---

*President.*

CHARLES EDWARD MANN

*Vice Presidents.*

JOSHUA W. WELLMAN, D. D.\*

GEORGE L. GOULD

ROSWELL R. ROBINSON

*Secretary-Treasurer.*

GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN

*Directors.*

CHARLES H. ADAMS  
SYLVESTER BAXTER  
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN  
GEORGE HOWARD FALL  
GEORGE L. GOULD  
CHARLES E. MANN

H. HEUSTIS NEWTON  
ROSWELL R. ROBINSON  
WILLIAM G. A. TURNER  
WALTER KENDALL WATKINS  
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

\*Deceased.

## COMMITTEES, 1913-14.

*Finance.*

GEORGE L. GOULD

WILLIAM G. MERRILL

ARTHUR W. WALKER

*Publication.*

CHARLES E. MANN

SYLVESTER BAXTER

W. G. A. TURNER

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

*Membership.*

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

THOMAS S. RICH

CHARLES H. ADAMS

MRS. HENRY W. UPHAM

MRS. A. A. NICHOLS

*Genealogies.*

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS

DR. CHARLES BURLEIGH

WILLIAM B. SNOW

MRS. ALFRED H. BURLIN

*Social.*

MRS. MARY GREENLEAF TURNER

MRS. MARY LAWRENCE MANN

MRS. J. PARKER SWETT

MRS. SYLVESTER BAXTER

*Camera.*

WILLIAM L. HALLWORTH

PETER GRAFFAM

EUGENE A. PERRY

J. LEWIS WIGHTMAN

RICHARD GREENLEAF TURNER

*Library and Historic Collection.*

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

**BY-LAWS**  
**OF THE**  
**MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

[Adopted at the annual meeting March 13, 1912.]

---

**NAME**

This society shall be called the Malden Historical Society.

**OBJECTS**

The objects of this society shall be to collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of Malden and the genealogy of Malden families; to make antiquarian collections; to collect books of general history, genealogy and biography; and to prepare, or cause to be prepared from time to time, such papers and records relating to these subjects as may be of general interest to the members.

**MEMBERSHIP**

The members of this society shall consist of two classes, active and honorary, and shall be such persons either resident or non-resident of Malden, as shall, after being approved by the board of directors, be elected by the vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting of the society.

Honorary members may be nominated by the board of directors and shall be elected by ballot by a two-thirds

vote of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except that of voting.

#### OFFICERS

The officers of the society shall include a recording secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be members of the board of directors. The society may in its discretion elect one person as secretary-treasurer to perform the duties of recording secretary and treasurer. The other officers to be elected by the society shall be a board of eleven directors, including the officer or officers named above. The recording secretary, treasurer (or secretary-treasurer), and directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society.

The board of directors shall from their number elect by ballot a president and three vice presidents, and from the members of the society may elect a librarian and curator and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. All officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors may fill any vacancies for unexpired terms.

#### COMMITTEES

The board of directors may elect annually committees on finance, publication, membership, genealogies and such other committees as the society may direct or the board deem desirable.

#### DUES

The annual dues of the society shall be one dollar. Any active member may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars during any one year, which

shall exempt such member from the payment of further annual dues. The board of directors shall have discretion to drop from the membership roll any person failing to pay his annual assessment for two successive years.

#### MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the second Wednesday in March for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Regular meetings shall be called in May, October, December and January. Special meetings may be called by the president at his discretion and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

#### AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be altered, amended or suspended, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting, notice of such proposed action having been given in the call for said meeting.

## MEMBERS 1915-1916.

---

|                             |       |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Adams, Charles H.           | . . . | 59 Orient avenue, Melrose     |
| Adams, Walter E.            | . . . | 20 Florence street, Malden    |
| Ammann, Albert              | . . . | 50 Acorn street, Malden       |
| Barnes, Roland D.           | . . . | Bristol, Connecticut          |
| Bailey, Dudley Perkins      | . . . | 121 Linden street, Everett    |
| Bailey, William M.          | . . . | 2 Ridgewood road, Malden      |
| Baxter, Sylvester           | . . . | 32 Murray Hill road, Malden   |
| Bayrd, Mrs. Adelaide Breed  | . . . | 24 Spruce street, Malden      |
| Belcher, Charles F.         | . . . | 148 Hawthorne street, Malden  |
| Bennett, Frank P., Sr.      | . . . | Saugus                        |
| Bickford, Erskine Frank     | . . . | 38 Main street, Malden        |
| Blakeley, William Monroe    | . . . | 285 Washington street, Malden |
| Bliss, Alvin E.             | . . . | 60 Linden avenue, Malden      |
| Boutwell, Harvey L.         | . . . | 209 Summer street, Malden     |
| Bradstreet, George Flint    | . . . | 208 Maple street, Malden      |
| Brigham, Mrs. Augusta R.    | . . . | 21 Concord street, Malden     |
| Brooks, Harvey N.           | . . . | Murray Hill Park, Malden      |
| Bruce, Charles              | . . . | 8 Forest avenue, Everett      |
| Bruce, Judge Charles M.     | . . . | 155 Hawthorne street, Malden  |
| Burbank, Edwin C.           | . . . | 37 Beltran street, Malden     |
| Burleigh, Dr. Charles       | . . . | Waverley                      |
| Burgess, James Henry        | . . . | 72 Mountain avenue, Malden    |
| Burgess, Mrs. Ovilla Bishop | . . . | 72 Mountain avenue, Malden    |
| Burlen, Mrs. Alfred H.      | . . . | 255 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Carlisle, Frank H.          | . . . | Davisville, R. I.             |
| Carr, Joseph T.             | . . . | 242 Salem street, Malden      |
| Casas, William B. de las    | . . . | 95 Cedar street, Malden       |
| Chamberlain, George Walter  | . . . | 29 Hillside avenue, Malden    |



|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Chandler, John Girard . . .     | 2 Dexter street, Malden       |
| Chase, James F. . . .           | 20 Crescent avenue, Malden    |
| Cobb, Darius . . . .            | 110 Tremont street, Boston    |
| Coggan, Marcellus. . . .        | Tremont Building, Boston      |
| Converse, Costello C. . . .     | 2 Main street, Malden         |
| Converse, Mrs. Mary Ida . . .   | 2 Main street, Malden         |
| Corbett, John M. . . .          | 79 Tremont street, Malden     |
| Corey, Mrs. Isabella Holden . . | 2 Berkeley street, Malden     |
| Cotton, Frank E. . . .          | 48 Glen street, Malden        |
| Cox, Alfred Elmer . . . .       | 80 Appleton street, Malden    |
| Cox, Charles M. . . .           | Melrose                       |
| Cummings, E. Harold . . .       | 515 Highland avenue, Malden   |
|                                 |                               |
| Damon, Herbert . . . .          | 191 Mountain avenue, Malden   |
| Daniels, Charles A. . . .       | 88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden  |
| Dawes, Miss Agnes H. . . .      | 1 Ridgewood road, Malden      |
| Dillingham, William C. . . .    | 66 Appleton street, Malden    |
| Donovan, James . . . .          | 33 Grace street, Malden       |
| Doonan, Owen P. . . .           | 92 Highland avenue, Malden    |
| Drew, Frank E. . . .            | 60 Glenwood street, Malden    |
|                                 |                               |
| Eaton, Charles L. . . .         | 44 Dexter street, Malden      |
| Elwell, Fred S. . . .           | 166 Lawrence street, Malden   |
| Estey, Frank W. . . .           | 136 Hawthorne street, Malden  |
| Evans, Wilmot R., Sr. . . .     | 591 Broadway, Everett         |
|                                 |                               |
| Fall, George Howard . . . .     | 12 Evelyn place, Malden       |
| Fenn, Harry W. . . .            | 48 Grace street, Malden       |
| Fison, Herbert W. . . .         | 24 Main street park, Malden   |
| Fowle, Frank E. . . .           | 321 Summer street, Malden     |
| Fuller, Alvan T. . . .          | 81 Appleton street, Malden    |
|                                 |                               |
| Gay, Edward . . . .             | 18 Dexter street, Malden      |
| Gay, Dr. Fritz W. . . .         | 105 Salem street, Malden      |
| Goodwin, Dr. Richard J. P. . .  | 481 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Gould, Edwin Carter . . .       | 20 W. Wyoming avenue, Melrose |

|                             |       |                            |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| Gould, George Lambert       | . . . | 24 Alpine street, Malden   |
| Gould, Mrs. Lizzie Lawrence | . . . | 24 Alpine street, Malden   |
| Gould, Levi Swanton         | . . . | 280 Main street, Melrose   |
| Graffam, Peter              | . . . | 181 Clifton street, Malden |

|                                    |       |                             |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Hallworth, William Leigh           | . . . | 47 Meridian street, Malden  |
| Hardy, Arthur P.                   | . . . | 49 Las Casas street, Malden |
| Haven, Rev. William Ingraham, D.D. |       |                             |

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.

|                              |                                   |                              |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Hawley, Mrs. Alice C.        | . . .                             | 37 Washington street, Malden |
| Hawley, William Dickerson    | . . .                             | 37 Washington street, Malden |
| Hawley, William H.           | . . .                             | 40 Newhall street, Malden    |
| Hobbs, William J.            | . . .                             | 33 Converse avenue, Malden   |
| Holden, Arthur P.            | . . .                             | 26 Prescott street, Malden   |
| Houdlette, Mrs. Edith L., 55 | Botolph street, Melrose Highlands |                              |
| Hutchins, John W.            | . . .                             | 20 Main street park, Malden  |

|                    |       |                          |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Johnson, George H. | . . . | 613 Salem street, Malden |
| Jones, Louis G.    | . . . | 21 Howard street         |

|                      |       |                           |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| Kerr, Alexander      | . . . | 10 Holmes street, Malden  |
| Kimball, Edward P.   | . . . | 88 Summer street, Malden  |
| King, Edward Samuel  | . . . | 25 Garland avenue, Malden |
| King, Mrs. Robert C. | . . . | 47 Francis street, Malden |

|                       |       |                              |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| Lane, Miss Ellen W.   | . . . | 19 Sprague street, Malden    |
| Lang, Thomas, Jr.     | . . . | 202 Mountain avenue, Malden  |
| Locke, Col. Elmore E. | . . . | 37 Alpine street, Malden     |
| Locke, Col. Frank L.  | . . . | 219 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Lund, James           | . . . | 142 Hawthorne street, Malden |

|                                 |       |                                 |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Magee, Charles R.               | . . . | 24 Pleasant street park, Malden |
| Mann, Charles Edward            | . . . | 14 Woodland road, Malden        |
| Mann, Mrs. Mary Lawrence        | . . . | 14 Woodland road, Malden        |
| Mansfield, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth | . . . | 57 Glenwood street, Malden      |

|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| McGregor, Alexander . . . .     | Glen Rock, Malden             |
| Merrill, William G. . . .       | 149 Walnut street, Malden     |
| Millett, Charles Howard . .     | 217 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Millett, Mrs. M. C. . . .       | 217 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Millett, Mrs. Rosina Maria .    | 22 Parker street, Malden      |
| Miner, Franklin M. . . .        | 127 Summer street, Malden     |
| Morgan, Albert B. . . .         | 50 Pleasant street, Malden    |
| Morse, Tenney . . . .           | 65 Las Casas street, Malden   |
| Mudge, Rev. James, D. D. . .    | 33 Cedar street, Malden       |
|                                 |                               |
| Newton, H. Heustis . . . .      | 92 Waverly street, Everett    |
| Nichols, Mrs. Adeline Augusta . | 37 Cedar street, Malden       |
| Norris, Dr. Albert Lane . . .   | 283 Clifton street, Malden    |
|                                 |                               |
| Otis, James O. . . . .          | 9 Woodland road, Malden       |
|                                 |                               |
| Page, Albert Nelson . . . .     | 349 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Parker, Charles Lincoln . . .   | 47 Converse avenue, Malden    |
| Perkins, Clarence Albert . . .  | 57 High street, Malden        |
| Perkins, Frank J. . . . .       | 81 Washington street, Malden  |
| Perry, Eugene A. . . . .        | 145 Summer street, Malden     |
| Plummer, Arthur J. . . . .      | 4 Hudson street, Malden       |
| Plummer, Dr. Frank Wentworth    | 340 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Porter, Prof. Dwight . . . .    | 149 Hawthorne street, Malden  |
| Pratt, Earl W. . . . .          | 128 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Pratt, Ezra F. . . . .          | 129 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Priest, Russell P. . . . .      | 411 Winthrop Building, Boston |
| Prior, Dr. Charles E. . . . .   | 1 Mountain avenue, Malden     |
|                                 |                               |
| Quimby, Rev. Israel P. . . .    | 65 Tremont street, Malden     |
| Quinn, Bernard F. . . . .       | 65 Judson street, Malden      |
|                                 |                               |
| Rich, Thomas S. . . . .         | 240 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Rich, Mrs. Thomas S. . . . .    | 240 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Richards, George Louis . . . .  | 84 Linden avenue, Malden      |

|                             |                     |                               |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Richards, Lyman H.          | . . .               | 17 Howard street, Malden      |
| Riedel, E. Robert           | . . .               | 13 Harnden road, Malden       |
| Robinson, Roswell Raymond   | . . .               | 84 Linden avenue, Malden      |
| Roby, Austin H.             | . . .               | 105 Washington street, Malden |
| Rood, John F.               | . . .               | Malden                        |
| Ross, Alexander S.          | . . .               | 38 Woodland road, Malden      |
| Rowe, Miss Edith Owen       | . . .               | 149 Walnut street, Malden     |
| Ryder, Mrs. Gertrude Yale   | . . .               | 321 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Ryder, Dr. Godfrey          | . . .               | 321 Pleasant street, Malden   |
|                             |                     |                               |
| Shove, Francis A.           | . . .               | 205 Mountain avenue, Malden   |
| Shumway, Franklin P.        | . . .               | 25 Bellevue avenue, Melrose   |
| Siner, Mrs. James B.        | . . .               | 156 Hawthorne street, Malden  |
| Smith, George E.            | . . .               | Swampscott                    |
| Snow, William Brown         | . . .               | 79 Dexter street, Malden      |
| Sprague, Mrs. Emeline M.    | . . .               | 84 Salem street, Malden       |
| Sprague, Phineas Warren,    | 471                 | Commonwealth avenue, Boston   |
| Starbird, Louis D.          | . . .               | 213 Mountain avenue, Malden   |
| Stevens, Dr. Andrew Jackson | . . .               | 599 Main street, Malden       |
| Stover, Col. Willis W.      | . . .               | 100 Waverly street, Everett   |
| Swett, J. Parker,           | Highland ter., cor. | Ridgewood road, Malden        |
| Sullivan, Mrs. K. T.        | . . .               | 87 Cedar street, Malden       |
|                             |                     |                               |
| Tredick, C. Morris          | . . .               | 36 Alpine street, Malden      |
| Turner, Alfred Rogers       | . . .               | 200 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. |
| Turner, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf | . . .               | 1 Ridgewood road, Malden      |
| Turner, William G. A.       | . . .               | 1 Ridgewood road, Malden      |
|                             |                     |                               |
| Upham, Henry W.             | . . .               | 285 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Upham, Mrs. Henry W.        | . . .               | 285 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Upton, Eugene Charles       | . . .               | 55 Dexter street, Malden      |
|                             |                     |                               |
| Walker, Mrs. Annie Dexter   | . . .               | 16 Alpine street, Malden      |
| Walker, Arthur W.           | . . .               | 16 Alpine street, Malden      |
| Walker, Mrs. Clara Isabel   | . . .               | 74 Dexter street, Malden      |
| Walker, Hugh L.             | . . .               | 14 Newhall street, Malden     |

|                             |       |                              |
|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| Warren, Charles G.          | . . . | 677 Main street, Malden      |
| Watkins, Walter Kendall     | . .   | 47 Hillside avenue, Malden   |
| Wellman, Mrs. Jennie Louise | . .   | 193 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Wellman, Arthur Holbrook    | . .   | 193 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Welsh, Willard              | . . . | 60 Greenleaf street, Malden  |
| Wentworth, Dr. Lowell F.    | . .   | 19 Bartlett street, Melrose  |
| White, Clinton              | . . . | 106 Bellevue avenue, Melrose |
| Whittemore, Edgar Augustus  | . .   | 2 Woodland road, Malden      |
| Wiggin, Joseph              | . . . | 55 Clarendon street, Malden  |
| Wightman, J. Lewis          | . .   | 245 Mountain avenue, Malden  |
| Wingate, Edward Lawrence    | . .   | 85 Dexter street, Malden     |
| Winship, Addison L.         | . . . | 65 Laurel street, Melrose    |
| Winship, William Henry      | . .   | 209 Maple street, Malden     |
| Woodward, Frank Ernest      | . .   | Wellesley Hills              |

## NECROLOGIES

## FREDERICK N. JOSLIN.

Within two years, three members of the Malden Historical Society passed away who were natives of the town of Webster — Judge William Schofield, Mayor George L. Farrell and Frederick N. Joslin. The name of Joslin is familiar in the locality near Webster. The family originated in this country in Hingham, crossed Rhode Island or possibly the Blackstone Valley into Killingly, now Thompson, Connecticut, and from thence spread into Worcester County in Massachusetts. One of the landmarks of Webster is the Joslin House, for years kept by Mr. Joslin's father, as the father of Elisha Slade Converse and his fathers before him kept the Converse Tavern in the neighboring Thompson Parish in Killingly. Malden owes much to this region, for to the names mentioned above should be added that of Col. Charles L. Dean, our lamented former mayor and senator, born on Ashford, and for many years engaged in business in Thompson and Stafford Springs.

Mr. Joslin died October 19, 1914, after a long illness, at the age of 48 years. While well known in Malden, this fact was not due to his having been active in public or social life, but to his being the head of the great department store which has long borne his name. To this, until a few months before his death, he gave himself with an absolute devotion; he won success because he determined to deserve it, but he won it at the expense of his personal

comfort, his health and his life. Naturally retiring and unassuming, he did not lack public spirit, but his view of what public spirit meant in his case was to build for the people of Malden a trade center which should rival the great department houses of Boston, and this ambition he realized.

Mr. Joslin was educated in the public schools of Webster and in Phillips Andover Academy. His early dry goods experience was in the house of Coleman Mead and Company, where he was associated with Mr. L. B. Lewis, with whom he formed a partnership in 1891, the firm purchasing the dry goods store of G. E. Tufts, which has through their enterprise grown to be the largest of its class in the Metropolitan district, outside of Boston itself. He became active in the Board of Trade; was a director of the First National Bank, a trustee and a member of the investment committee of the Malden Savings Bank. In these positions, as well as in the conduct of his great business, he proved himself a substantial business man, and in every sense a good citizen. A large circle of friends and business associates deplored the breaking of his health and hoped for a recovery that was not to come.

With his family, he attended St. Paul's Episcopal church. He married Emma F. Evans of Malden March 7, 1894, who with a daughter, Freda, his mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Joslin and a sister, Mrs. Chester M. Elllott, both of Putnam, Conn., survive him.

---

### JOSHUA HOWARD MILLETT.

Among the Mayflower descendants who have lived in Malden few have more truly honored their ancestry than Joshua Howard Millett, long a member of this Society,



*JOSHUA H. MILLETT*





who died at his home in this city October 14, 1914. Mr. Millett was a descendant in the eighth generation from Mary, daughter of James Chilton (who signed the Mayflower compact in the harbor of Provincetown and soon after died), the young woman who has for nearly three hundred years had the credit of being the first to step on Plymouth Rock. His father, Joshua Millett, belonged to that branch of the family of Thomas Millett of Gloucester which emigrated from Cape Ann to the District of Maine in early days. Thomas Millett appears to have settled first in Dorchester in 1633, later going to Gloucester, where he was for a time the preacher in the church at Cape Ann, then moving to Brookfield and returning to Gloucester to spend his last days. He lived at Kettle Cove, now the flourishing summer resort known as Magnolia, and one of his last known descendants was Judith Millett, who taught the older generation of Cape Ann their letters, and as the village schoolmistress, was wont to take her pupils to a beautiful oak grove for picnics—the grove, now sadly denuded of its magnificent oaks, having ever since borne the name of "Judy Millett's Parlor." Mr. Millett's mother was Sophronia Howard, sixth in line from John Howard, who joined the Plymouth Colony in 1643, and was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, his descendants, bearing either the name Howard or Hayward, being very numerous in the Old Colony, as well as in all parts of the country.

Mr. Millett was born in Cherryfield, Maine, March 17, 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Wayne, Maine, at Hebron Academy, and at Waterbury College (now Colby University), where he graduated in 1867, later being given the degree of A. M. Coming to Boston, he entered the law office of Judge Isaac F. Redfield, formerly

chief justice of the supreme court of Vermont, and a great authority and writer on legal subjects, whose associate was William A. Herrick. Like many another promising young man, he proved that the active work of the office was his best preparation for success, and on December 15, 1870, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, being admitted to the firm a year later. The partnership of Redfield, Herrick and Millett continued until the death of Judge Redfield in 1876, after which the practice was continued by his surviving partners. Mr. Millett's admission to the United States Supreme Court occurred in 1885; and Mr. Herrick dying the following year, he formed a partnership with Ralph W. Foster which continued to 1898.

Meanwhile, the business instincts which must have made him a most valuable counselor to clients interested in mercantile or manufacturing affairs, had led him to engage in several large enterprises, notable the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company, of which he was president for nearly forty years. Becoming interested in politics, he represented Malden in the General Court in 1884 and 1885, being on the committee on mercantile affairs, and during his service interesting himself particularly in the pilotage laws of the State, which still bear evidence of his painstaking efforts for their modification and improvement. The committee gave fourteen hearings, and the bill, drafted by Mr. Millett, was passed with very slight amendment. As was appropriate, he also served on the judiciary committee and the committee on metropolitan police.

Mr. Millett married Rosina M. Tredick June 19, 1867, and soon after came to Malden, making his home on Parker street. From his coming, he interested himself in the social and corporate affairs of the town and city. For

five years he was a member of the school committee, and he was also a trustee of the public library and the park commission. He was chairman of the sub-committee that framed the city charter, and doubtless, had he shown any disposition to actively push his candidacy, his name would have been enrolled as one of our earliest mayors. Mr. Millett's qualities were substantial rather than spectacular, but his sterling character and reliability made him constantly sought for service on important committees and commissions, and as the guiding spirit in large enterprises. At the time of his death he was president of the Malden Home for Aged Persons, of which he was a charter member. He was a member of Malden Lodge of Masons, of Beausant Commandery of Knights Templar, the Massachusetts Bar Association and the B. K. E. of Colby University. His widow, a son, Charles Howard Millett and a daughter, Mrs. Alfred B. Carhart of Winchester, survive him.

Mr. Millett had an interesting Revolutionary ancestry. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution, 25 April, 1889 — six days after the organization of the aforesaid society. His record: "The son of Joshua and Sophronia (Howard) Miller, grandson John and Sally Millet; great grandson of Thomas and Eunice Millet. His great grandfather, Thomas Millet, joined the army at Cambridge about June 1, 1775, from Gloucester, Mass., and remained with it until after the battle of Trenton, December, 1776; then after his return shipped as a marine on board the Continental ship, Hancock, Capt. Manly, April, 1777; was captured by the British and after varied experiences was exchanged, September, 1778. He died in 1823, a pensioner.

## WELLINGTON PHILLIPS.

America owes much to the Phillips family. Beginning with Rev. George Phillips, the first pastor of the Watertown church and on through his descendants, the founders of Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover academies, and the Andover Theological Seminary, John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, and his son, Wendell Phillips, and Bishop Phillips Brooks, all have honored the name. The subject of this sketch, Wellington Phillips, belonged to a branch of the family which established itself in the District of Maine, and he was born in Norrigewock, in 1855, being educated in the public schools of that town and in North Anson Academy. He came to Boston in 1872, entering the clothing business at Old Oak Hall, in North street. Thirteen years later he established the tailoring firm of Bartel & Phillips. While in Oak Hall he was given important positions, being in charge of contract work for military and other uniforms, and similar duties.

Mr. Phillips was an active, pushing man, and one who made many friends and thoroughly enjoyed his membership in the large number of organizations to which he belonged. He saw a good deal of service in the City Government. For a time he served Ward One as a member of the Common Council, and later, having moved into Ward Four, he was returned to the Common Council for that constituency. He was a good debater, and constantly participated in the discussions of that body, as well as those of the Malden Deliberative Assembly, of which he was long a member. He was active, also, in the Universalist church.

Among the organizations to which he belonged were Malden Lodge of Odd Fellows, being also a district deputy, Mount Vernon Lodge of Masons, the Fusileer Veterans, the



*WELLINGTON PHILLIPS*



Malden Club, the Melrose Chapter of the Eastern Star, of which he was a past patron, Middlesex Encampment, the Royal Arch Chapter, Canton Malden and the Maine Club.

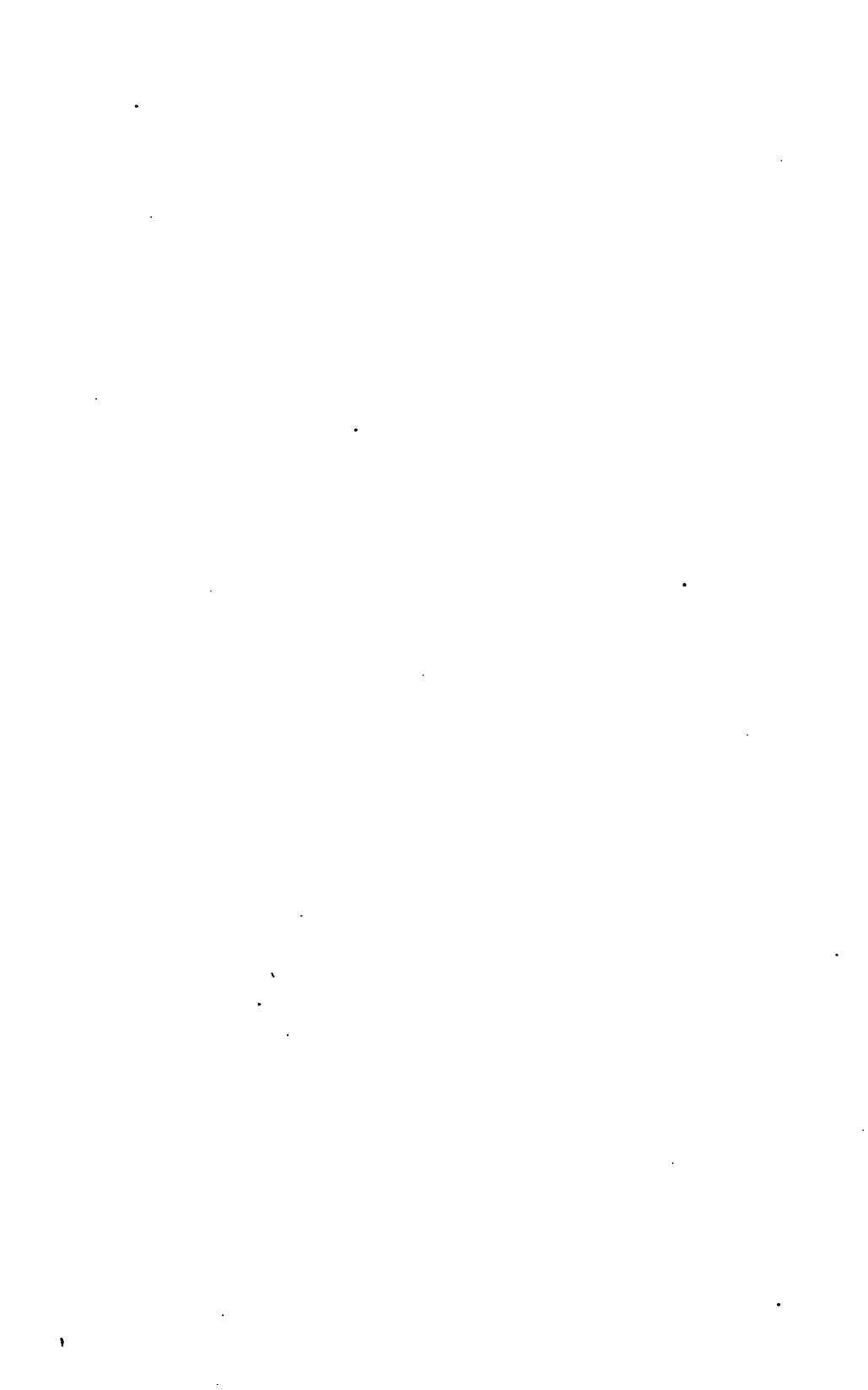
Mr. Phillips married, November 7, 1889, Clara Savage, and besides her, left two daughters, Irene A. and Marion A., two sisters and two brothers.







SEP 5 '69





---

---

THE REGISTER OF THE  
MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER FIVE

---

---



**ALDERMAN LIBRARY**







*Mrs.* GEORGE L. GOULD

THE REGISTER  
OF THE  
Malden Historical Society

WALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER 5

1917-1918

Edited by the Committee on Publication

---

LYNN, MASS.  
FRANK S WHITTEN, PRINTER  
1918

## **FORM OF BEQUEST**

---

**I bequeath the sum of .....dollars to  
the Malden Historical Society, incorporated under the laws  
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and direct that  
the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society shall be a  
release to my estate and to its executors from further liability  
under said bequest.**

**Copies of this Register will be sent postpaid on receipt of one dollar.**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  | PAGE         |
|--|--------------|
| Mrs. George L. Gould (portrait) . . . . .  | Frontispiece |
| Form of Bequest . . . . .  | 3            |
| A Walk up Salem street, <i>By the late Deloraine Pendre Corey</i> . . . . .          | 5            |
| The Early Baptists of Malden, <i>George Walter Chamberlain</i> ,                     | 13           |
| The Mudgetts of Malden, <i>Rev. James Mudgett, S. T. D.</i> . . . .                  | 39           |
| An Early Dedication Program . . . . .  | 55           |
| Michael Wigglesworth and the "Best Seller" of 1689,<br><i>F. W. Coburn</i> . . . . . | 58           |
| Why Aberjona? <i>Sylvester Banter</i> . . . . .                                      | 68           |
| A Scrap of Paper, <i>The President of the Society</i> . . . . .                      | 71           |
| <b>The Register</b>  |              |
| Officers . . . . .   | 76           |
| Committees . . . . .   | 77           |
| By-Laws . . . . .  | 78           |
| Members 1918 . . . . .   | 81           |
| Founders of the Society . . . . .  | 86           |
| The Gilbert Haven Collection . . . . .   | 87           |
| <b>Necrologies</b>   |              |
| Levi Swanton Gould . . . . .   | 90           |
| Mrs. Lizzie Lawrence Gould . . . . .   | 93           |
| Joseph Webber Chadwick . . . . .   | 95           |
| Dr. Frank Wentworth Plummer, M. D. . . . .   | 98           |
| Clinton White . . . . .  | 101          |



## A WALK UP SALEM STREET.

An address delivered at the Faulkner School, October 19, 1899, by the late Deloraine Pendre Corey, President of the Society.

---

When I was asked by Mr. Wightman to take part with you in this pleasant exercise—this house warming—it was with some hesitancy that I accepted the invitation; and I think that it was the pleasure which I always have in looking upon gatherings of young people and children that turned the scale.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I did not come here to see the grown people, I came to see the children, and if I must speak with them. I came here to be a boy again—in mind, for the spirit of childhood can never return to us. Though I am not yet the oldest inhabitant, my memory holds vividly the knowledge of a condition which if reproduced to-day would seem strange to the most of you. There may be a few here—not many,—who remember Salem street and the Faulkner farm as it appeared from 50 to 60 years ago. You will hardly believe that at that time but five dwelling houses stood on the south side of Salem street from the cemetery to Black Ann's corner at Linden. In the present district of Faulkner, considering it for convenience as bounded on the west by Franklin street, south and east by Cross street and north by the rocks and the woods, we would have found but six houses inhabited by not over 35 people. Having an uncle living near this spot in a house which stood where the Rev. Mr. Bailey now lives, I knew the way well, was acquainted as a child with all the people, and I know I could recognize them all if I could meet them as they appeared then.

Suppose we take a little walk, you and I, leaving these grown people with their knowledge and experience to remain here while we go out, with our young hearts, into the past which can never come back to them.

Here we are at the beginning of Baptist Row (Salem street these grown people would call it, but we know better) at the home of my childhood where the great High School building now stands. If I were going to school, I would go by the mill pond in the square to the old brick schoolhouse on Schoolhouse Hill — both have disappeared ; but we are going eastward and have no care for the schoolhouse, for school does not keep for us to-day. The street is Baptist Row, so called because the First Baptist church was gathered in a barn which stood on the north side of the road, where Mr. Davenport's house now is, and because most of the people who lived in the vicinity were Baptists. It has greatly changed. There were seventeen houses between the square and the cemetery at the time which we are considering. Only two of the seventeen remain to-day.

\* \* \* \* \*

The burying ground—we seldom or never heard the name of cemetery in those days—did not come up to the street. The old Baptist meeting-house, an uncouth barn of a house with immense windows and a squat belfry in which hung a bell which rang the curfew at nine o'clock, interposed. This house was built in 1804. In it were received my first Sabbath-day impressions ; and my earliest recollections thereof are of three conditions : 1. One of exquisite uneasiness, for the day was hot, the seat was hard, and the sermon was long. 2. One of awe at the presence of the Minister, Mr. Williams, and the contemplation of the way he pounded the Bible. 3. One of curiosity as to whether the sighs and groans which

came from the gallery were from a suffering baby or a dog. I was inclined to the first, but I have since learned that it was the double bass viol.

Uncouth as was this old meeting-house, it was endeared to many by loving memories. It was closed in a blaze of glory by a ratification meeting in the days of Clay and Frelinghuysen, when each little square of glass held its own candle, festoons of lights illumined the interior, and the great chandelier with its glittering pendants shone as it never shone before. The house was crowded; and eloquence and a brass band graced the occasion. Then spoke the celebrated Rufus Choate, perhaps in some respects the most eloquent man Massachusetts has produced. He was suffering from a cold and spoke but a short time. One who followed him said that after such a speech, his own poor words would be like the rattling of beans in a tin pan compared with old fashion dog-day thunder. I would give you the date if it were not that it might have a personal bearing. Remember, you and I are children together.

The oldmeeting-house was put on rollers and the last I saw of it, it was going up Main street—Reading road, I should have said. It was standing a few years ago in Woburn or Wilmington and was used as a factory for some kind of wood working. Nearby the meeting-house stood a vestry and a hearse house, both painted yellow.

Leaving the meeting-house the way became a country road. The partly developed sidewalk ceased, and the roadside was lined with a luxurient thicket of barberry bushes, sumac, and blackberry vines, of tall mullens, broad burdocks, and sweet wild roses. Franklin street was a private way leading to a bridge over Harvell's brook, where were a beautiful tiny species of turtle, bullfrogs,



waving flags, and mosquitoes. Near by was the rocky Cedar Hill, a delightful play-ground, rich in the season with tufts of wild columbine and wide spaces of the great pedate violet; with its cool grove of whispering cedars and a wide outlook upon green fields and dark woods.

This line nearly marked the western limit of the east school district, and the few children who lived near its easterly side had to go to the little one-roomed school-house where the Maplewood school now stands. It was a long way—a weary and dusty one in summer, and a difficult one in winter, especially if the roads were not broken out. No-school signals were never heard in those days be it ever so stormy. The school session was as mercilessly sure as death and the internal revenue tax.

A large orchard was upon the north side of the road opposite the meeting-house, which in the season, strewed the wayside with its juicy fruit. From the cemetery to Harvell's Brook Lane, the present Cross street, there was but one house on the south side of the road—that of Mr. Reuben Waitt, which is still standing and is occupied by Mr. Frank Venn. Farther along, nearly at Cross street was one of Mr. Faulkner's barns, which was burned early one Sunday morning.

On the other side of the road, passing over the school district line, we would see first, at the easterly corner of Porter street, which however did not then exist, a house, weather worn and antiquated. Here lived Mr. William Waitt, who owned the adjoining land on which some of his descendants still live. This was one of the historic houses of Malden—the old tavern of the Newhalls, once known as “the Half Moon.”

Next was a house occupied by Ezra Holden and, I think, by Anthony Lovett, his brother-in-law. The former

was the sexton of the old Baptist meeting-house. This house is now occupied by Mr. Joseph T. Carr and others.

We are now passing through the Faulkner farm, which extended north into the woods and south and east to Cross street. Somewhat elevated from the road stands the Faulkner house,\* large and white as we know it to-day still little changed in its outward appearance; and a little farther east, where we now stand, on a knoll now levelled stands the old farm-house, which many of you remember. This house and the land belonging to it was purchased by Mr. John B. Faulkner in 1833 for \$3,600. Probably any gentlemen here to-night would be glad to buy 45 acres of Faulkner land, with other outlying land thrown in, for \$3,600.

\* \* \* \* \*

A little east of the farm-house was the capacious barn of Mr. Faulkner, with a large cowyard running down to the road; and between the barn and the rocks was the beginning of a way leading into the woods — Jacob Pratt's path. There is no spot in Malden to-day that can compare with the sylvan beauty of that old path. Originally it was probably an open way for the herds and flocks of the early settlers to pass into the common lands. Winding between the hills, which in places were quite steep, and shaded by a forest of tall trees, it was an ideal spot, and it was the favorite lovers' walk of the village. Near Gardner's Hill it turned to the right over a wide and rocky way and ended for the nonce at a stone wall and a pair of bars, beyond which was a clearing in the woods known as Barnes's Garden. Here once stood two houses, one of which was used for small-pox patients during the Revolutionary War. The other house, which was standing until about 1870,

\*On this site now stands the Faulkner M. E. church.

was occupied at the time of our supposed visit, by Jacob Pratt, a son-in-law of Thomas Barnes, its builder.

Beyond Barnes's Garden the path was renewed and led by the side of the hill and by the dismal swamp, called Green's Hole, to Lebanon street and Swain's pond. Jacob Pratt's Path, south of Gardner's Hill, with all its beauty, has disappeared, with the exception of a few faint traces which may be found in a ravine north of Knollin street.

There was a fine view on Faulkner's rocks near Salem street—Malden village and the fields unbroken by streets and houses; but the elms are now so high that the outlook is nearly if not entirely destroyed. At the foot of the rocks was a vine which was unique in Malden, an immense vine or collection of vines of the *Celastrus Scandens*—Roxbury Wax Work we called it, which in the fall and early winter covered the thicket and the trees with its wreath of waxen scarlet berries. Its sprays remaining unchanged for months were a favorite ornament in many houses. It was the only specimen then known in the vicinity. Years after a few feeble vines appeared in the thickets near Wayte's Mount, but were short-lived.

At the junction of Faulkner street were the magnificent Faulkner Elms. Beautiful they were individually; but together, in shape and position, they were one of the finest tree groups I have ever seen. Their destruction was inevitable as the vicinity became settled and street traffic increased. From their position they became a menace to life and limb. It is a pity that beauty and utility are not always companionable. It is a shame that beauty is not considered at times when convenience and safety need not be sacrificed by its preservation.

Just beyond the rocks and the elms, on the north side of the road, was a 'neighborhood shoemaker's shop, an

object which is known no more in Malden, and which has almost disappeared from Massachusetts. With the disappearance of the old-time shoemaker, the man who could make a shoe from the side of leather to the finished article, there was no need of their little shops which had been thickly strewn all over the country. I have many pleasant memories of the old shop and its inmates. One fell in the Civil War, and another, the last, I think, but recently died at a ripe old age.

Nearby the shop was one of the largest clumps of lilacs I have ever seen, of an unknown antiquity, which despite its age never failed to fill the air with the fragrance of its multitude of flowers until some owner of the land did it to death in the improvement of his possessions.

A little farther on, beneath the rocks and behind two large mulberry trees, was the third Faulkner house, in which lived my uncle Joshua Waite, and which was the goal of my frequent travel along the Salem Road.

\* \* \* \* \*

We have now come to Cross street, which we have fixed as the eastern limit of Faulkner. Our time has elapsed and our journey should end; but let us take a hasty walk down the road, called Harvell's Brook Lane, before we return to these people who are getting tired and are thinking we have strayed away. There was no house on the lane north of the brook. There were two or three on the hill where the street now turns to the southwest and no others until the little collection of houses then called the Faulkner village, in the vicinity of the present Lincoln school, was reached. It was a narrow, crooked way. At the present railroad crossing was a bridge over Harvell's Brook and a watering place for cattle which in earlier days was used as a flaxing place when the women knotted their

flax before it was hackled to separate the fibre from the woody parts of the plant. On the easterly side of the lane we could see the embankment which formed the dam when James Harvell had his mill nearly two hundred years ago. The brook itself, which you now know and dislike as the Saugus Branch Ditch, in its long course from its junction with the Malden River near Edgeworth was a clear running stream.

\* \* \* \* \*

We must get back into the present. If you have enjoyed our little walk I am glad. It has been more than a passing enjoyment to me, for all along the way I have seen real people whom you could not see. John Faulkner and Reuben Waitt, Ezra Holden and Oliver Drown and others of the earlier day have stood by their front gates and have looked after us as we passed, wondering, I suppose, what that Corey boy was doing with all those girls and boys — wondering more where so many strange children could come from, for in the whole town of Malden, including the present cities of Everett and Melrose, there were but 779 children entitled to school privileges in 1846. In December, 1898, in the Faulkner School alone, 435 pupils were registered.

If our walk or my disconnected sentences and my my almost unavoidable confusion of the past tense with the historic present have fatigued you, I am sorry. I thank you for your companionship.



THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
WARS AND FIGHTINGS  
[WITHOUT SHEDDING OF BLOOD]  
IN THE  
BAPTIST CHURCH  
IN MALDEN.

Written by  
JOHN SPRAGUE, S<sup>a</sup>. Ma<sup>t</sup>.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

---

TOGETHER WITH SOME POETRY, NEVER BEFORE  
PUBLISHED.

---

"Those that sin, rebuke before all ; that others also may  
fear."

"May be that frustrateth the tokens of the liars, and maketh  
diviners mad, bless this little book."

Now if it's wrong, or if it's evil,  
I really wish it to the devil :  
But if it's right, and if it's just,  
I really wish it may be blest.

---

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,  
FEBRUARY, 1812.

## THE EARLY BAPTISTS OF MALDEN.

Paper Read Before the Malden Historical Society, March 12, 1913.

By the Secretary of the Society.

---

The Baptists of New England were born in an age of religious intolerance. Like other sects they received their full share of persecution from the standing order—the Puritan churches of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The greater the persecution the more intense and devoted they became to their distinguishing doctrines. Since the days of Martin Luther all religious sects have shown loyal devotion to their own distinguishing tenets.

The reality of these things may be seen in the diary of the old mint-master and Treasurer of the Massachusetts Bay Colony John Hull. In his diary under the date, 28 May, 1665, the mint-master wrote:

"Some time this summer, several Anabaptists—Thomas Gould, Edward Drinker, William Turnor, John George, Thomas Osborn—gathered themselves privately into a church, baptized themselves, administered the supper: meet every Lord's Day." (Hull's Diary in the Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society, 3:219). Here we have Mr. Hull's reference to the formation of the First Baptist Church in Boston.

Three years later under the date 14 and 15 April 1668, Mr. Hull again wrote:

"Was a public dispute between six of our ministers [Allen of Boston, Cobbett of Lynn, Higginson of Salem, Danforth of Roxbury, Mitchell of Cambridge and Shep-



herd of Charlestown] and a company of Anabaptists, in Boston meeting-house, who had, against the laws of the country, gathered themselves into a church. Three of them were excommunicate persons. They had been several times admonished by the Court not to persist in their meeting, or administrations of the seals, but charged to hear the word in some of the public congregations; but they would not obey. In the public dispute, they behaved themselves exceeding obstinately, absurdly and ignorantly." (Ibid. 226).

Half a month later under date, 2 May, 1668, Mr. Hull again wrote: "This General Court of Election, Thomas Gould, William Turner and John Farnum were called before them; asked whether, after all pains taken to convince them of their evils, they would lay down their assemblings, and cease profaning the holy ordinances,—the supper and baptism: but, with great obstinacy, they professed themselves bound to continue in these ways, and were ready to seal it with their blood." (Ibid. 227).

Into this atmosphere the Baptists of Massachusetts Bay were born and cradled. Like the beginning of all religious sects over the wide world the more bitterly they were opposed the greater they resisted the opposition.

The troubles had their beginning in the First Church of Charlestown when Thomas Gould refused to take his infant children to the Church to be baptized and so the First Baptist Church of Boston was composed not only of those who lived in Boston, but also of those who lived in the vicinity of Boston. Mr. Gould became the first "Elder" of the Boston church although he lived in Charlestown. By marriage he and his family were related to the Howards, the Skinners, the Goodwins and the Bunkers. Some of his kinsfolk thought as he did on

religious matters. At the time of his death he owned land on Mystic Side and it is probable that some of his acquaintances in Malden attended the First Baptist meetings held in Boston. As there are no specific records on this point it is impossible to state who they were or when they worshipped there.

In October, 1720—fifty-five years after the Boston Baptist Church was organized—James Upham of Malden was admitted to membership in the aforesaid church. He had won the heart and hand of the youngest daughter of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, "Maulden's Physician For Soul and Body Two," as his gravestone informs us. This marriage occurred about four years after the death of Mr. Wigglesworth. Whether Mr. Upham's children were baptized into the First Church of Malden we shall never know as the records of that church prior to 1770 have not been preserved.

His son Edward Upham, born here in 1710, graduated at Harvard College in 1734, and accepting the faith of his father, was received into the First Baptist Church of Boston in March, 1737. He became an "Elder" and supplied the Boston church for several months in 1738. He must have been *one of the earliest college graduates* to enter the Baptist ministry in Massachusetts. Later he held pastorates in West Springfield and at Newport, R. I. It was said of him that he was "an open communion Baptist" and that his orthodoxy was not of the strictest sect. His views probably resembled Arminianism more closely than they did Calvinism. He appears to have been the first native born Baptist minister of old Malden.

Other Malden inhabitants were enrolled in the membership of the First Baptist Church of Boston. Among them was Phineas Sweetser who was baptized in 1744, and

Richard Shute baptized in 1767. Thirty-six years later, Mr. Shute became one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Malden. The name of Hannah Waite appears on the Boston Baptist Church record in 1770 and Samuel and Mary Waite were there baptized in October, 1770. These last named persons were the parents of Samuel Waite, Jr., one of the first deacons of the Malden Baptist Church at its organization. Other Malden people accepted the Baptist faith more than a generation before the church was founded. Sarah Low was baptized in 1772 and Joseph Cheever in 1773. They were united in marriage in 1774 and removed to Malden before the church was here gathered. John Waite, a son of Samuel and Mary Waite of Malden, was baptized in 1774 and became a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Boston in 1801. Phebe Shute, either the wife or the daughter of Ebenezer Shute of Malden, was baptized into the Baptist faith in 1787.

On the site of the present City Hall stood for about a century and a quarter the old Hill Tavern. According to the Baptist Church records of Boston, Mary Waite was baptized 4 May, 1777. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary Waite of Malden and about six months later became the wife of Charles Hill, last of the Hill landlords to keep a tavern in Malden. Mrs. Hill, was dismissed from the First Baptist Church of Boston to the Baptist Church here in 1817. Her death, not included in the Vital Records of Malden, occurred according to the Baptist Church records, 17 Sept., 1826.

Thus it appears that Mrs. Mary Hill, Richard Shute, Capt. Joseph Cheever, his wife Mrs. Sarah Cheever, Phebe Shute, Samuel Waite, Jr., and others whose names are unknown professed the Baptist faith and were inhabitants of old Malden before the end of the eighteenth century.

In 1797 Dr. Samuel Shepard, a physician and a Baptist minister, then widely known throughout southern New Hampshire, visited Malden and was invited to preach in the dwelling house of Mr. John Tufts. That house, long known as the Peter Tufts' house, stood on Cross street near the site of the Lincoln school. It was demolished in 1883—obliterating the earliest Baptist landmark in Malden.

Dr. Samuel Shepard preached the earliest known Baptist sermon in Malden. He was one of the most active and devoted ministers of the denomination. A native of Salisbury, Mass., he was in early life a schoolmaster at Durham, N. H. He studied medicine and after practicing a short time at Stratham settled on a farm in the extreme northern part of the town of Brentwood. He is reputed to have embraced the Baptist faith by reading *Norcott's Work on Baptism*. In June, 1770, he was baptized by Rev. Hezekiah Smith of Haverhill, Mass. On 18 July, 1770, he united with thirteen others to form a Baptist Church at Stratham, and on 25 Sept., 1771, he was ordained at Stratham and accepted the pastoral care of the Baptist Church at Stratham near the salt marshes, the Church at North Brentwood near his home and the Baptist Church at Nottingham among the hills. Over this wide stretch of country extending inland from the Atlantic, both by name and nature he was the Shepard of a large flock. His untiring energy, his great powers of endurance, his active mind in a vigorous body were the chief factors of his wonderful success. He organized the first Baptist Association having jurisdiction over the Baptist Churches of New Hampshire and Maine. Of him it was said that he "ruled like a Bishop in the midst of his diocese." He journeyed on horse-back, frequently covering a circuit of two hundred miles. Wherever he went revivals and conversions attested the power of his preaching.

To the Baptists of Malden the coming of Dr. Shepard was like "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." To them it meant increasing strength and encouragement through church fellowship. His first sermon must have been a beautiful message. His theme was based upon the following text: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."

The subject could advantageously become the inspiration to Christian service for all shades of Christian belief. With a large well-proportioned frame, dark eyes, flowing locks and a mild yet commanding expression, Dr. Shepard undoubtedly made a lasting impression upon the hearts of his Malden hearers. From time to time as circumstances permitted he visited Malden during the summer of 1797 and was always most acceptably received.

In October, 1909, I visited the decadent town of Brentwood, driving over from Exeter. Near the church where he labored longest is the Shepard burying ground from which I gleaned a brief story of an eventful Christian life. It runs as follows:

"ELDER  
SAMUEL SHEPARD  
died Nov. 4, 1815.  
Æt 76.

He was useful as a Physician  
And was a Preacher of the Gospel 40 years  
Blessed are the dead which die in the  
Lord that they may rest from their labours  
And their works do follow them."

The second Baptist preacher here is described as a "tall, slim man, dignified in appearance and of consider-

able intellectual power." He was Elder John Peck, long pastor of the Baptist Church of Woburn who occasionally preached here before the church was organized. During that period the Malden Baptists frequently attended Mr. Peck's Church in Woburn. Mr. Peck preached here occasionally through a long period even as late as the fall of 1831.

Another man who assisted the Baptist movement in Malden in its formative period, was Elder Elias Smith. In early life Mr. Smith was a schoolmaster and commenced preaching in 1790. He was somewhat erratic and after preaching a few years he withdrew from the ministry. One thing he did do which is worth remembering. He founded the first religious newspaper which was published in New England.

"The Herald of Gospel Liberty" owes its existence to Elias Smith who published it from September, 1808, to October, 1817. The paper was published first at Portsmouth, N. H., then at Portland, Me., next in Philadelphia and last in Boston. Out of Mr. Smith's initiative each denomination now supports its own religious paper.

Of the mustering of the early Baptists of Malden, prior to the organization of the Baptist Church, 27 Dec., 1803, there are no records. For the events of that formative period we have a "Brief History of the Church" which was published in 1859. I have not seen that publication but Mr. Corey, the historian of Malden, said: "In its earlier portion, which was compiled from tradition, the publication is somewhat unsatisfactory, being confused and somewhat contradictory in its statements."

At a town meeting held, 25 Dec., 1795, the town "voted to forgive Mr. Nath<sup>l</sup> Waite his ministerial taxes" and on 12 Dec., 1796, voted "that Benjamin Bucknam of

Malden should also be forgiven his ministerial rates as he attends worship with the Methodists in Malden and freely contributes to the support of the ministry." (Malden Town Proceedings, II. pp 250, 440.)

Whether Mr. Waite attended the Baptists or the Methodists, we are left to conjecture. His name is not in the list of Baptist members.

Prior to the year 1799 three persons were baptized in Malden by immersion. The first of these was Mrs. Lois Tufts in whose home Dr. Shepard had preached the first Baptist sermon of which there is a record. She was followed by Samuel Wheeler who became one of the first deacons at the organization of the church in 1803. For some reason Dea. Wheeler's name appears not to have been included among the original members of the church. The third person to be baptized by immersion was Phebe Howard. Her name likewise does not appear among the original members. These facts lead me to believe that the early records of this church are exceedingly defective and incomplete.

In August, 1799, Mrs. Annie Phillips, wife of Francis Phillips withdrew from the First Parish Church of Malden. In her letter of dismissal it was stated that "she has had her mind exercised upon the subject of baptism, and views herself not baptized according to the mode and the example of her Savior." She was baptized by immersion with Mrs. Lydia Shute wife of Richard Shute, who appears to have withdrawn from the First Parish without a dismissal—or at least without a record of such dismissal.

At that time no Baptist organization existed in Malden, but in the year, 1800, five persons to whom two others were subsequently joined proceeded to form a society for the support of regular Baptist preaching here. To the late

Deloraine Pendre Corey, historian of Malden, the names of those seven persons were unknown, but he believed that their names were among those who, three years later, united to form the First Baptist Church of Malden.

Among Dr. Samuel Shepard's admirers in the town of Stratham among the salt marshes of New Hampshire was Samuel Pottle and his family. His family of ten children came under the inspiration of this great apostle of the Baptist faith. Samuel Pottle married Jane Piper, a daughter of Samuel and Jane (Cate) Piper who was a grandson of Nathaniel Pyper who emigrated to New England from Dartmouth in Devonshire. These are ancestors of the writer. The *New Hampshire Patriot* published at Concord, May 3, 1814, tells me all that I have been able to learn concerning Samuel Pottle. It runs as follows: "Died — At Stratham April 16 [1814] Mr. Samuel Pottle, in the 78th year of his age, after a short but severe illness, perfectly resigned to the will of God." Of his ten children two were ministers. His son Henry Pottle, first pastor of the First Baptist Church in Malden, was born at Stratham, 8 Oct., 1775, and died there, 11 Jan., 1834. He was ordained as an evangelist by Dr. Shepard and through the influence of the latter came to Malden to preach about a year before the church was organized. Possessed of what in our day would be considered to be a meagre common school education, Rev. Henry Pottle is represented to have been a "warm-hearted and zealous" evangelist. As he entertained strong Arminian sentiments his teachings were looked upon by some as unsound.

In imagination one pictures this young evangelist setting out on horse-back on Friday from his home in Stratham; now he crosses the salt marshes of Hampton and Salisbury; he passes the Merrimack over the ferry at



Newburyport; along the ancient thoroughfare he journeys to Ipswich. Here he halts to bait his horse; he finds Baptist fellowship. It is evening and he is invited to spend the night there and speak in the evening at a farmhouse. He accepts and on Saturday morning resumes his journey through Salem, and Saugus to Malden. The Sabbath dawns and his Ipswich friends set out early to follow the young evangelist to his Malden pulpit. Here they meet in private houses until such houses prove to be inadequate; next they assemble in a small schoolhouse on Salem road (now Salem street). The house stood at the present west corner of Salem and Sprague streets, near the house of Joseph Dyer. Hostility to the Baptist principles drove them from the schoolhouse. They next took possession, on the Lord's Day, of a barn owned by Benjamin Faulkner which stood on the site now occupied by the beautiful residence erected by the late Albert H. Davenport. In 1880, Mr. Corey said: "The barn of Benjamin Faulkner stood on Salem street until within a few years." Temporary seats, without backs, with the hay-loft as a gallery and a small rude pulpit, were the meagre conveniences afforded them in the Faulkner barn. The piercing winds of winter entering at every crack must have chilled even the fervent hearts of that little band.

The first baptistry, formed by the eddy of Three-Mile Brook, occupied what is now the basement of Joslin's Big Store. Here, in 1803, Rev. Henry Pottle baptized over forty persons before the church was organized. Summer and winter alike the old mill-pond opposite Hill's Tavern was the baptistry. Here, Hannah (Cheever) Waite, daughter of Captain Joshua and Sarah (Lowe) Cheever and wife of Thomas Waite was baptized in February, 1804, attendants cutting through the ice. At that

time her youngest child, Thomas Waite, Jr., was six weeks old, having been born as the records show 3 Jan., 1804. No harm befell either mother or child, both lived many years thereafter and the child became Deacon Thomas Waite of the same church.

During those years the Baptists were accustomed to assemble at the Hill Tavern, march across the road to the pond, baptize their converts there, return to the old Tavern, change their clothing and return to their homes.

In course of time the pond near Hill's Tavern was filled in and the Baptists resorted to the Coytemore mill pond, passing up Barrett's Lane to a point near where Mountain avenue is to-day—to Coytemore Lea. Here was the second baptistry which was used until their third meeting-house was built in 1856 when the baptistry was built within the church.

On 27 Dec., 1803, fifty-two persons were organized into the First Baptist Church of Malden. The names of those persons are given on the first page of the original records of the church. They were all baptized prior to the date of the organization. Some time prior to 27 of Dec. of that year those whom Mr. Pottle had baptized proceeded under his direction to organize a church. We are told that they proceeded by irregular forms which resulted in failure. The Arminian teachings of the first pastor caused dissatisfaction among those who believed in the Calvinistic principles. To quiet all discontent "an ecclesiastical council was called for the purpose of procuring a regular recognition in agreement with Baptist usage."

The first recorded church meeting was held on Saturday 24 Dec., 1803, at the house of Mr. Francis Phillips which stood on the corner of Ferry street and Loren Park. At that meeting Samuel Waite was chosen clerk of the

society and Joseph Dyer clerk of the church. A committee was also chosen to provide the communion vessels which were afterwards reported to have cost \$17.17.

The council was composed of the pastors and delegates of four Calvinistic Baptist churches, viz.: the First and Second Baptist Churches of Boston and those of Newton and Beverly. The council convened on Tuesday, 17 Dec., 1803, at the usual place of assembly. Here in the rude barn on Salem road, then called "Shoe-maker's Row" and afterwards "Baptist Row," the church was duly organized. Concerning that beginning the church record reads as follows: "The proceedings of the afternoon were attended with great solemnity."

Dr. Samnel Stillman, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Boston from 1765 to 1807, preached the sermon, and Dr. Thomas Baldwin, pastor of the second Baptist Church (1790-1825) commonly called the Baldwin Place Baptist Church of Boston, gave the right hand of fellowship to William Parker as the representative of the church. It appears that Elder Henry Pottle was not recognized as the pastor of the church at that time. In a petition which Mr. Pottle wrote for Peter Tufts which is now in possession of the Baptist Church he styled himself "Public teacher of a Religious sect or denomination called Baptist in the town of Malden," on 27 March, 1804. According to the account given by John Sprague, one of the members, in February, 1812, the church chose a committee to hire Elder Pottle one-half of the time and Elder Dodge the other half. Deacon Samuel Waite, being a member of the committee refused to hire Elder Dodge, although the church and society had agreed upon this plan and had subscribed money expecting those men to preach. Deacon Waite asked Deacon John Jenkins to go with him to hire another

man but Deacon Jenkins replied that he could not act contrary to the vote of the church. To this Deacon Waite replied that we do not want Elder Dodge and then proceeded to employ Elder William Bentley who became the second pastor of the church. Writing in 1812 Mr. Sprague says that "from this time the people began to leave the meetings." These troubles continued until the North Malden (Melrose) Methodist Church was organized in 1815, and the First Parish Universalist Church had its beginning some years prior to 7 June, 1828.

On the Sabbath following the organization of the Baptist Church 4 Jan., 1804, the first Baptist communion in Malden took place. Sixty-four persons partook of the sacrament, of whom in the language of the church records, "fifty-two were young converts." The records contain the names of the fifty-two who had been baptized in 1803 and a later hand added in pencil the names of eight persons who had been baptized prior to 1800. These probably all partook at the first celebration. Assuming that Capt. Joseph Cheever and his wife Sarah were present, as is probable, then there remains only two persons whose names have not been preserved and are not reproduced in this paper or its subtended list of members.

One of the immediate results of the organization of the church was the preaching of two discourses in the First Parish Meeting House (which stood on the corner of Main and Charles street until it was demolished in 1911) by the Rev. David Osgood, D. D., minister of the church at Medford. These were considered to possess such value that two rival editions were printed under the explanatory title: "*The Validity of Baptism by Sprinkling/ and the/ Right of Infants to Take Ordinance/ Supported and Defended/ in/ Two Discourses/ Delivered/ at Malden/ in the Begin-*

*ning of the Year 1804/ Occasioned/ by the Setting up of a/ Baptist Society/ in that Place. By David Osgood, D. D., Minister of the Church at Medford./*" In these discourses the Reverend Divine paid his respects to "our Baptist brethern" as he called the infant society in no uncertain words.

In the meantime Mr. Francis Phillips gave half an acre of land for "the purpose of erecting and keeping thereon a meeting-house." The land thus given was a portion of the present Salem Street Cemetery where were buried many of the founders of the church. On that lot the First Baptist Meeting-House in Malden was erected in 1804. It was occupied before it was completed. At its dedication Dr. Thomas Baldwin, of the Second Baptist Church of Boston, preached the sermon, his text being "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." The meeting-house stood on the south side of the cemetery facing Salem street. It is described as an "exceedingly plain house with large windows and a square belfry." It was occupied by the Baptists as their house of worship from September 1804 to 1843. In the latter year the second meeting-house was erected on the present site of the First Baptist Church. The old first meeting-house was removed from Salem street to South Woburn (now Winchester), a large number of oxen being used to draw it thither. The first vestry was moved from Salem street to the corner of Forest and Pierce streets by James Pratt. That house has been remodelled several times but the vestry now forms the ell part of house No. 151 Forest street nearly opposite Forestdale Cemetery.

The early records of the church are singularly unsatisfactory and imperfect; and the lists of baptisms, admissions and dismissals are confusing. Much that a church historian would like to know he there fails to find. In

January, 1806, "the Brethren and Sisters in Ipswich" asked to be dismissed from the watch and care of the Malden church that they "might be constituted a regular Baptist Church," and a letter of dismission was given them. Only upon their departure do we learn of them, for the record gives no intimation of how or when these Ipswich brethren came to be members of this church. At the foot of a page containing a record of baptisms from 1804 to 1811, are these tantalizing words: "Nine added to our number from Ipswich: twenty-two added from Ipswich."

The members thus dismissed in 1806 from the First Baptist Church of Malden formed a Baptist Church in Ipswich and their first pastor was "Elder" Henry Pottle who took a general letter of dismission from this church in 1807 having baptized about fifty persons and married sixteen couples who appear to have been Baptist church members. It is apparent that the first pastor had the divided charge of the Malden and the Ipswich churches for a time. The Baptist church of Ipswich existed from 1806 to 1815 or thereabouts when it became extinct. In their reports on extinct churches neither Carroll D. Wright nor his successors as Commissioners of Public Records of the Commonwealth have reported an extinct Baptist church in Ipswich. The records, however, of the Malden Baptist church must be taken as evidence that a Baptist church was organized in Ipswich in 1806.

After the departure of the first pastor in 1807, the condition of the church here was most discouraging. The advocates of the Calvinistic and the Arminian principles appear to have been nearly equally divided; and while a few were admitted to church membership many were set aside or excluded from membership because of their disbelief in certain Calvinistic doctrines of those times.

From July, 1807, to the latter part of the year 1815 eight Baptist "Elders" appear upon the records as having for brief periods ministered to this church. They were Elder William Bentley, Elder Eli Ball, Elder Spooner, Elder Jason Livermore, Elder Samuel Wydown and others whose names have not been preserved.

One of these men is worthy of special notice as a type of the itinerant who served the churches of the common people during the first quarter of the nineteenth century—men who with little or no education but with a zeal and earnestness that overlapped great obstacles possessed a rough but natural eloquence which appealed with force to the hearts of the common people. Elder Jason Livermore belonged to this class. He had served in the American Revolution as a privateer's man, and having been captured at sea, was carried to Charleston, South Carolina. After being detained for some time, it is said that he borrowed one of his Majesty's cavalry horses and forgetting to return the beast, rode back to Massachusetts. Twenty-five years later "being a zealous Christian and endowed with fluency of speech he became an ordained Baptist clergyman preaching and doing mission work in Maine." In November, 1810, he made a preaching tour from Maine to Massachusetts and at the end of nine days arrived in Malden. On Sunday, 18 Nov., 1810, he preached his first sermon here in the Baptist meeting-house. From his diary we learn that "On the Lord's Day I preached to this people who have invited me to preach *with* them three or four months." Here he remained during the winter and on 30 March, 1811, he wrote: "The dear people have seen fit to give me an invitation to settle with them, if it may be for His glory and their good."

While engaged here in the work of the ministry,

Mr. Livermore's life was saddened by the trial and conviction of his son for the murder of an Indian at Spot Pond in November, 1813. Some time prior to 1 Aug., 1814, Mr. Livermore removed from the shadow to Tiverton, Rhode Island, where he reported "for home mission and evangelistic work in any part of that State."

Among those who held Arminian principles in the Baptist Church John Sprague is destined to be best known to students of church history. It was his literary production entitled: "*The | History | of | Wars and Fightings | [ Without Shedding of Blood ] | in the | Baptist Church | in Malden |*. Written by | John Sprague / Sh[oe]mak[er] / *One of the Members. | Together With Some Poetry Never | Before Published | February 1812,*" which must perpetuate his name for years to come.

It appears that Mr. Sprague did not believe in certain Calvinistic doctrines which Rev. Jason Livermore was preaching and because of his unbelief he was excluded from church fellowship, but upon presenting himself before the church he was restored to church membership. He then brought forth his literary effort in a pamphlet under the extravagant title aforesaid.

As his poetry was "never before published" it may not be uninteresting, after the lapse of a full century, to reproduce a portion of it in this connection.

The introductory section runs as follows :

"As in my shop one day I wrought,  
My mind was full, and thus I thought—  
A little book I'll now compose,  
Of one part verse, the other prose :  
  
That all who want, or wish, to see,  
May find out what the troubles be ;  
And see if I have done as bad  
As what you'll find the elder had

. . . . .



A meeting now was call'd, they say,  
 To hunt up such as go astray;  
 Hireling shepherds, what's the matter?  
 How you make the sheep to scatter."

\* \* \* \* \*

Referring to the troubles, Mr. Sprague wrote :

My heart's desire is and I'll pray  
 The elder and the deacons may  
 Have all their wickedness forgiven,  
 And cease to sin, and seek for heaven.

And when their lives they do look over,  
 And see they've sinn'd against Jehovah,  
 O may they on their knees fall down,  
 Confess to God, lest he should frown.

Now may the Lord, who dwells on high,  
 Forgive their sins, and pass them by,  
 That through the Saviour's love and merit,  
 They may eternal life inherit."

\* \* \* \* \*

Concerning his own exclusion from the fellowship of  
 the church, the poet wrote :

"Another meeting now had they,  
 To hear, report, and turn away  
 All such as do not like the creed,  
 And turn about and wear a weed.

And you shall see it was so dark,  
 It puzzled elder, deacon, clerk.

The elder said it meant one thing;  
 The deacon said another;  
 The clerk he found it was not sound  
 And wish'd it for to smother."

The elder called a meeting next;  
 It seems the man was much perplext.  
 If you'd been there, O how unstable!  
 'Twould made you think of building Babel.

'Twould make you read the Acts all o'er  
 To find that part that Paul call'd *mores* :  
 For the *mores-part* knew not whether,  
 For what, or why, they'd come together.

And now, as is an awful fashion,  
Pray do not get into a passion."

In the autumn of 1815 Rev. Ebenezer Nelson was called to the work of the ministry here. He remained in active service until 27 Oct., 1823, when he preached his farewell sermon. At that time he was in ill health. He remained here till his death, 4 May, 1825. From 1816 to 1825 Mr. Nelson lived in South Malden (now Everett) on Broadway in the Capt. Thomas Oakes house which was subsequently owned by Elisha Webb. In that building later called Webb's Hall, in 1837, there was opened the *first primary school* in Malden South District.

During the pastorate of Mr. Nelson, 14 June, 1818, a Sunday School was organized in the Baptist Church with about sixty scholars. During its first year it continued for about six months closing during the winter months.

This Sunday School was one of the earliest in Massachusetts being preceded by Sunday Schools in Boston, Charlestown and West Dedham, the latter of which was organized in 1817.

The Baptist society which was behind the church had been from the beginning a voluntary association working under no legal compact, and its efforts for nearly twenty years had been desultory and weak. With the intention of obtaining concerted and vigorous action nine men procured an act of incorporation as the First Baptist Society in Malden, with power to hold property to the amount of twenty thousand dollars. The incorporation dated from 21 Feb., 1820; and the incorporators were Samuel Waite, William Oliver, James Crane, Nathaniel Pratt, Ebenezer Harnden, Ezra Holden, Jabez Howard, Timothy Bailey and Edward Newhall.

On 24 March, 1824, Rev. John Cookson, an English-

man who had then recently come to America, was ordained by a council composed of delegates from ten neighboring churches. The council met in the forenoon at the house of James Crane which stood on the corner of Salem and Tremont streets. Rev. Aaron Green, minister of the First Church of Malden, was invited to sit in this council. In the afternoon the public services took place in the meeting-house which stood as already indicated in what is now the Salem Street Cemetery. Rev. Daniel Sharp, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Boston, preached the sermon, Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D., pastor of the Baldwin Place Baptist Church, Boston, delivered the charge and Rev. Ebenezer Nelson, Jr., of Lynn, a son of the preceding pastor of this church, gave the right hand of fellowship.

During the years immediately preceding the ordination there were formed both Methodist and Universalist churches in the community which drew portions of their membership from the Baptist Church but though materially enfeebled by withdrawals this church became stronger and more closely united in its religious life.

#### HOW THE BAPTISTS LOCATED ON THE CORNER.

The lot upon which the Baptist Church now stands was secured through the generosity of Thomas Vinton, an erratic bachelor who bequeathed to the Society the Vinton homestead situated in the east part of Stoneham near the North Malden (Melrose) line.

Thomas Vinton, only surviving child of Thomas and Mary Vinton of Stoneham, inherited his father's homestead in 1828. He was a quiet peaceable man who lived chiefly at home. It is said that he never went off from his farm for forty years, and although he lived within eight miles of Boston he never visited the city but once in his lifetime.

He never married and had no near relatives. On 28 June, 1838, he made a peculiar will. After bequeathing small legacies amounting to about \$200 to his kindred, he gave to the Baptist Church in South Reading (now Wakefield) \$150 to purchase a communion service. He then directed that his household furniture, stock, farming utensils, etc., should be sold at auction to such male members of the Baptist churches of South Reading and Malden, as should attend the sale and bid therefor and the executor was directed to receive *bids from no other persons*. The residue of his estate both personal and real, which was considerable, he gave to the Baptist society in Malden and requested that the personal estate should be invested and the income only should be applied to the support of the ministry in the Malden church forever. But the real estate he desired should remain unsold for at least forty years. After the lapse of the said forty years the society, if it were not dissolved or had become extinct, should sell the real estate and invest the proceeds so that the income only could be used for the support of the ministry. In case the society ceased to exist, the property was to pass into possession of the Baptist society of South Reading (now Wakefield.)

The testator was not a member of any church, in fact it is said that he was addicted to the excessive use of the bottle. He died on the last day of the old year 1841, at the age of 70 and his will was proved on 15 Feb., 1842. The Baptist Society of Malden obtained a special power from the General Court, as I am told, to dispose of the Vinton real estate consisting of a large farm. That power was granted to the executor Timothy Bailey of Malden who sold the farm to Winthrop Richardson of Boston 16 May, 1846. With the proceeds the Baptist society of

Malden paid for their "corner" in the crotch of the Reading and Salem roads in Malden, having built their second meeting-house thereon in 1844.

Within one or two years from the date of sale of the Vinton farm the Boston and Maine railroad was built straight through it and the property immediately increased in value many fold but the "corner" lot in Malden gave the society one of the finest locations in the old town and increased the usefulness of the Baptists a hundred fold even "in this life."

In his "*Historical Discourse Delivered at Malden on the Day of the Annual Thanksgiving, 1 December, 1831. By S. Osgood Wright*" he refers to the Baptists as follows:

"The church was formed with sixty-four members; of which fifty-two were the fruits of the revival in that year, 1803, under the preaching of Rev. Henry Pottle who was the first pastor and continued in that office until 1807."

"In 1820 Mr. Nelson baptized seventeen; in 1824-5 Mr. Cookson baptized thirteen; in 1827 Mr. Brown baptized twenty-five; and Mr. Briggs baptized seventeen."

Writing in 1831, Mr. Wright said: "This church is the largest in town consisting of about 117 members. Their ministers have been active and zealous in their calling. The society has not been retarded in its growth by internal dissensions as have some others."

From those feeble beginnings to the present hour your speaker believes that the First Baptist Church of Malden has proved itself to be one of the institutions here which upholds, magnifies and intensifies the highest and best ideals which the world possesses.

About 1900, with my family I journeyed to the town of Plymouth. It was a beautiful June day and after spending some time in Pilgrim Hall we rested for a brief hour

on Burial Hill. Standing there my mind's eye glanced backward over many intervening centuries. I seemed to see the landing, the Mayflower at anchor off shore, the long voyage, the embarkation, and the eventful years in far away Holland. I seemed to hear the earnest words of the saintly Robinson. I seemed to see the sixteen volumes which were printed by Elder William Brewster in Leyden, and then I paused a moment to reflect upon the mighty influences which led them from the shires of old England to the spot where they ended their "Pilgrimage." Among the memorials at my feet my eye caught a familiar name—a name which has been heard in every land where the missionary has been. Its echo runs as follows: "Malden His Birthplace. The Ocean His Sepulchre. Converted Burmans, and the Burman Bible His Monument"—Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D. (1788-1850.) And over all I heard the voice of the ages ringing—"They sought a faith's pure shrine."

On the first page of the revised records of the First Baptist Church are seventy-three "names of those that have been baptized." The list includes all of the founders of the church whose names are preserved and is reproduced in the order given on the revised records as follows:

William Parker, dismissed July 5, 1811.

Aaron Waitt, "erased" March 15, 1821.

Joseph Dyer, first clerk, dismissed July 5, 1811; returned by letter from the Methodist Church of Malden, July 6, 1831; d. April 26, 1858.

Josiah Tufts, dismissed Sept. 17, 1809.

Peter Lear, d. March 29, 1817.

John Grover, excluded Aug. 30, 1805.

William Haskins, excluded April 2, 1812.

Ebenezer Harnden, d. April 11, 1831, aged 80.

Isaac Hill, d. June 12, 1855.

Samuel Paine, d. April 28, 1818, aged 34.

Elnathan Breeden, excluded April 30, 1829.

Samuel Howard was chosen deacon Feb. 15, 1821.

Joseph Cheever, Jr., excluded March 10, 1808; d. at Bradford, Mass., Sept. 17, 1879, aged 87.

Thomas Burditt.

Samuel Call, d. Oct. 4, 1828, aged 79.

James Hitchings, d. Aug. 13, 1868, aged 96.

Charles Hill, Jr., excluded in 1812.

John Sprague, "the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from him," April 30, 1812. He was excluded Nov. 26, 1811, and restored before February, 1812. [Possibly he was twice excluded as a heretic.]

James Sweetser, d. Jan. 6, 1815, aged 53.

William Oliver, d. at the age of 93.

David Sargent, Jr., "erased between Jan., 1818 and Oct., 1822."

James Crane, dismissed to a church in Lowell, Mass. March 3, 1838; d. June 21, 1844.

James Howard, d. Nov. 12, 1829, aged 56.

Stephen Tufts, excluded 1809; d. March 12, 1832, aged 84.

Nathaniel Tainter, d. Feb. —, 1852.

John Jenkins, Jr., d. Dec. 26, 1828, aged 53.

John Burditt, dismissed to the Baptist Church of Harvard, Mass. Dec. —, 1819.

Josiah Simonds, excluded March 20, 1806; restored and dismissed to the Middle street church of Portsmouth, N. H., March 22, 1834.

Unite Cox, Jr., "erased" Jan. 21, 1821; restored Aug. 29, 1833; excluded Feb. 25, 1848.

Phebe Waitt (wife of Micah, Jr., and second wife of Charles Hill.)

Susan Waitt (wife of Andrew) dismissed to the Baptist church of Charlestown, Mass., May 1, 1842; d. at Charlestown, Dec. 2, 1857, aged 76.

Hannah Sargent.

Mary Burditt (wife of John) dismissed to the Baptist Church of Harvard, Mass., Dec. —, 1819.

Hannah Tufts (wife of Stephen) d. Oct. 27, 1820, aged 67.

Eliza Jenkins (wife of Dea. John) restored Aug. 29, 1827; d. 1854.

Rhoda Shute.

Rebecca Tufts (afterwards wife of Samuel Paine) d. Aug. 28, 1820, aged 36.

Nancy Tufts (afterwards wife of James Watkins) d. — 1864.

Sally Tufts (afterwards wife of Edward Newhall) d. April 19, 1832, aged 43.

Mary Parker (wife of Isaac) d. a widow, Aug. 26, 1841, aged 64.

Mary Newhall (first wife of Barnard) d. Dec. 27, 1817.

Betsy Mansfield.

Hannah Tufts.

Elizabeth Shute (wife of Solomon) d. March 21, 1848, aged 90.

Rebecca Haskins (wife of William) d. Sept. 7, 1845, aged 79.

Susan Sweetser, lived in South Reading (now Wakefield) excluded April 3, 1815.

Susan Dexter dismissed, 1807; at one time lived on Cape Ann.

Persis Fuller.

Ruth Breeding (wife of Seth) d. April 6, 1832, aged 64.

Eliza Grover (wife of John).

Jane Nobles excluded Aug. 30, 1805.

Sally Dyer (afterwards wife of Jesse Holden, Sr.) dis-



missed to Farmington, Maine, April 8, 1840; d. Sept. 14, 1849, aged 67; buried in the Salem street Cemetery, Malden.

Mary Paine (afterwards the second wife of Isaac Hill) d. Feb. 28, 1819.

Lucy Johnson dismissed to the Second Baptist Church of Boston, Jan. 30, 1806.

Susan Hitchings (wife of James) d. Sept. 14, 1821, aged 47.

Mary Harnden (wife of Ebenzer) d. Dec. 5, 1813, aged 59.

Lucy Knight (colored) (wife of Simon) d. before 1819.

Martha Waitt ("Patty" wife of Micah) excluded June 27, 1806; d. May 31, 1853, aged 97.

Amos Howard, Jr. d. Dec. 9, 1826.

Barnard Newhall, d. April 18, 1855.

Peter Tufts.

Charles Simonds, dismissed to the Baptist Church of Ipswich, Aug. 11, 1816; returned April 27, 1824.

Peter Nassau (colored) dismissed about 1815; d. in Vermont about 1857.

Nancy Waitt (wife of Aaron) d. Dec. 27, 1852, aged 75.

Mary Cheever (afterwards wife of William Raymond) d. Aug. 11, 1853.

Rachel Wheeler (wife of Dea. Samuel).

Eliza Dexter.

Harriett Sweetser (wife of Seth) dismissed to the First Baptist Church of Reading, Mass., July 25, 1811; returned Sept. 10, 1836; d. Feb. 8, 1841, aged 54.

Eliza Dyer (afterwards wife of Zodac Trask) rejoined by letter from Hallowell, Maine, Oct. 15, 1831 excluded June 4, 1839.

Sally Dyer (wife of Joseph) dismissed July 5, 1811.

Lois Lear (wife of Peter) d. Oct. 18, 1835, aged 68.

Eliza Parker (wife of William) dismissed July 5, 1811.

Lydia Tufts (wife of Josiah) dismissed Sept. 17, 1809.

## THE MUDGES OF MALDEN

(By REV. JAMES MUDGE, S. T. D., a member of the Society)

---

In the center of what we call the Bell Rock Cemetery, but which was known in earlier times as the Grave Yard or Burying Ground at Sandy Bank, is a large double stone, very solid, in an excellent state of preservation, whereon are inscribed these words :

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>r</sup>  
John Mudge  
who Died Octo<sup>r</sup>  
29<sup>th</sup> 1733 in y<sup>e</sup> 79<sup>th</sup>  
Year of His Age

Here lyes Buried  
y<sup>e</sup> Body of M<sup>rs</sup>  
Ruth Mudge  
Wife to M<sup>r</sup> John  
Mudge, who Died  
Oct<sup>r</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> 1733  
in y<sup>e</sup> 67<sup>th</sup> Year  
of Her Age

And not far away from this stone is another, a smaller one, now nearly sunk in the ground, on which this may be clearly read :—

Here lies The Body of  
Martha Wigglesworth  
Late Wife to Michael  
Wigglesworth who  
Dec<sup>d</sup> September 4 1690  
Aged about 28 Years.

This Martha Wigglesworth, second wife to the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, so famous in those early days, was a younger sister of John Mudge. They were two of the eight children of Thomas Mudge, who was born in England

about the year 1624, during the reign of James I, and came from Devonshire to Massachusetts Bay, it is thought, with his brother Jarvis, not far from 1638. The Records of Massachusetts (Vol. I, p. 238) show the presence of Jarvis Mudge in Boston, in connection with certain court proceedings, wherein he was a witness, Dec. 4, 1638. There is no court record of Thomas Mudge until Oct. 6, 1657, when he and his wife, Mary, appeared as witnesses at Cambridge against James Barrett "for prophaning the Sabbath and assaulting George Knowler."

These two, Thomas and Mary appeared again as witnesses, Dec. 28, 1698, at the County Court in Charlestown in the case of Peter Tufts and his servant Henry Swillaway, who had been beaten by his master "with the great end of a goode sticke" and threatened with still more chastisement. He naturally retaliated, and this brought him into Court. Thomas Mudge "aged about thirtie foure" testified "I se his man strike his master upon the breast with his hand." Mary Mudge "aged about thirty" affirmed, "that she being at Goodman Torfs of an arand, Gudie Torfs and she hearing the Dine in the yard, we went out of its dore, and his man had got up a great stone, and held it up to throw at his master, as I conseved, but when he se me he threwe it downe; I further Testifie I heard him cal his master base Rouge."

In 1668, ten years later, Thomas Mudge, Jr., "aged 15 years or thereabouts" testified in a lawsuit between Thomas Shepherd and Samuel Sprague, that Shepherd reviled Sprague and said "thou art a bays villaine"; "I did hear Thomas Shepherd strike Samuel Sprague two blows, then Samuel Sprague said, "what, dost thou meane to playe the foole, I am resolved I will not strike, for this is not the way to end the difference. My spirit rises against

you wherever I see you ; and whenever I meete with you, I shall remember you." And further this deponent saith not." So much for young Thomas Mudge. His eldest sister, Mary, about 18 years old, also appeared as witness April 6, 1669, against James Tufts, a son of Peter Tufts, doubtless, for holding her violently and kissing her. She pulled him by the hair of his head, but could not get him away from her, until she called to her brothers, Thomas and John, who caused him to desist and depart. Benjamin Buncker and Michael Wigglesworth colleagues in the pastorate, the latter afterward marrying Mary's sister Martha, also gave written testimony in this case, sending a letter to the Court, but as to the outcome of the trial whether there was condign punishment for that reprehensible, indefensible and every way objectionable kiss and for the outraged feelings of Miss Mary, that modest Puritan maiden, we are not informed.

Of Thomas' other children, his oldest, James Mudge, born in Malden about 1648, just a little before the first incorporation of the town, 1649, was killed at Bloody Brook, So. Deerfield, by the Indians in King Phillips war, Sept. 18, 1675. He served with Captain Lothrop in the company called "The Flower of Essex," which was ambushed and cut to pieces by a force of Indians ten times their number, all but four being slain. His brothers, John and Thomas, also his brother-in-law, John Martin, who married his sister Mary were in Capt. Moseley's company which advanced bravely to the rescue of the others and, after some reinforcements, drove the Indians from the field. Two other younger sons, George and Jonathan, were not in the war, but left interesting wills, with carefully inventoried estates, not very large, Jonathan bequeathing his house and lands, clothing, "cattel and gun," to his cousins, Ebenezer

Grover and Mary Upham. Among George's property we notice "8 full bottles of Rhum and 12 empty bottles," valued at six shillings and four pence. Bottles were evidently scarce in those days, and rum was rather cheap.

But the chief interest in this earliest American Mudge family attaches to *John* and *Martha* 4th, and 8th of the children of Thomas and Mary. Martha's marriage to the celebrated parson, "Maulden's physician for soul and body two," as his tombstone says, "y<sup>e</sup> Reverend Mr. Michael Wigglesworth, pastor of y<sup>e</sup> church of Christ at Maulden, who finished his work and entered<sup>d</sup> upon an eternal Sabbath of rest on y<sup>e</sup> Lord's Day June y<sup>e</sup> 10 1705 in y<sup>e</sup> 74 year of his age," author of that very famous poem "The Day of Doom," whose commercial success, it is said, has never been equalled since in this country, the circulation considering the small extent of the population being prodigious and unparalleled,—awakened wide spread interest, and was indeed accounted almost if not quite a scandalous thing. Mr. Wigglesworth's first wife died Dec. 21, 1659. His remarks about the event, which he called "a heart-cutting and astonishing stroke" are exceedingly appropriate and edifying. "Lord, help me to bear it patiently," he says, "and to profit by it, help me to know Thee now in the fires, by maintaining good thoughts of thee, and speaking good and submissive words concerning thee; and, O, teach me to die every day; fit me for the sweet secret she is gone unto, where solitariness shall no more affright or affect me. O Lord, make up in thyself what is gone in the creature. I believe thou can'st and will do it, but O, help my unbelief."

He remained unmarried in his "solitariness," for nearly twenty years. Then, having reached the age of forty-eight, and his only daughter, Mercy, having left him

for a home of her own, he naturally felt a desire for company, and his thoughts, rather naturally too, turned to his youthful housekeeper, Martha Mudge, with whose family he had been intimate, a damsel only eighteen years of age, but very comely and capable. The project soon got bruited abroad, as such things will, and some of his distinguished friends were much exercised regarding it, especially because young Martha was not a member of the church, (just think of it) not even baptized (shocking to relate), and, being just a plain farmer's daughter, was not considered on quite the same social level as the eminent, scholarly minister and author. Dr. Increase Mather, pastor of the North Church in Boston, accounted the most learned American minister of his day, and President of Harvard College, in which Wigglesworth had been a Fellow and Tutor, wrote him a lengthy remonstrance full of sharpness, which has been preserved and makes intensely interesting reading. He urges six reasons against the marriage (which I will not give). He says "the like never was in New England, nay, I question whether the like hath been known in the Christian world." Evidently he was in a state of mind, greatly disturbed. He suggests that if his friend would "put the object of his affections out of his *sight*, and look up to the Lord Jesus for supplies of grace, he will be enabled to overcome these temptations." The distinguished pastors of the other Boston churches, together with the apostolic Eliot of Roxbury, and various pious and learned men, were brought into the affair for counsel, but found themselves, it is said, "not very forward to give advice." Prudent people! They perceived that the thing had gone too far to be stopped. "It is now too late," they said; "It is not good after vows, to make inquiry. Had you advised with

them before your treating with the party concerned, you may be sure they would earnestly have dissuaded. Nor is there any of them that dare encourage your proceedings as things are now circumstanced." "His affections had biased his judgment," they think. Alas, not for the first time, or the last time! What becomes of judgment when the heart is really roused! Their prayer is, "The Lord in mercy be with you and direct you to do that which shall be pleasing in his sight, and for the honor of his name, yea, and of your own name, and the comfort of those that are concerned in you." They were all greatly concerned. Let us hope and suppose that the Lord indeed did so direct. At any rate, in spite of all objections and uncalled for meddling, the pastor held to his purpose, and, in 1680, married Martha Mudge, who "made him a good wife," as Mr. D. P. Corey, the historian of Malden says, and, in the short ten years of her married life, "bore him five daughters and one son, among whose descendants have been, and are, honored clergymen, lawyers, professors, and scholars, who need not hold otherwise than in honor the day of that much debated marriage. The 3<sup>d</sup> Hollis Professor of Divinity at Harvard College was the Rev. David Tappan a grandson of Abigail the eldest son of Mr. Wigglesworth by Martha Mudge. His two predecessors in the chair, had been a son and grandson of Parson Wigglesworth by his 3<sup>d</sup> wife. Her husband testified to her worth in after years, and ascribed to her, under God, his recovery to a better state of health. In his will he bequeathed to his unmarried daughters quite a sum of money which, he says, fell to them as "their own mother's portion from their grandfather Mudge's estate." That he himself received no serious disparagement, detriment or loss of reputation from the marriage, either without or

within the parish, is evident from the fact that a very few years after it he was entreated to become President of Harvard College, and that he remained pastor of the church until his death in 1705.

Of John Mudge, my immediate ancestor, my great-grandfather's great-grandfather, to be exact, born in Malden, 1654, and residing here throughout his long life of 79 years, there is considerable to be said. He was quite a man. He was one of the 74 proprietors or freeholders among whom was divided in 1695, the common lands, amounting to about 3,500 acres, nearly 50 acres apiece or something like half the town as it was then constituted, seven miles long by four wide. He was also one of the Narragansett grantees, having been a soldier in the war of 1675 and an active participant in the great Swamp Fight, Sunday, December 19, 1675, when nearly 1,000 Indian warriors are said to have perished. Captain Moseley's company, to which he belonged, were the first to enter the fort of the enemy and lost 19 of his men. He was elected constable for the town of Malden, March 14, 1692. John Mudge was the only Malden survivor of this fight among the Narragansett grantees in 1732. He was also tithingman, collector of rates, surveyor of highways, 1692, fence viewer, etc., etc., holding these offices several years. The duties of the tithingman (so called from being originally set over 10 families) was chiefly to preserve order in the meeting-house and enforce the general observation of the Sabbath, with reference to which the Puritans were exceedingly particular.

The *constable* was a man of great importance. There was but one such town officer during most of the colonial period, although during part of the time in certain places two were found necessary. He was a petty magistrate



and enforcer of the law with power over all offenders. He could "apprehend without warrant such as be overtaken with drink, swearing, Sabbath breaking, lying, vagrant persons and night walkers." He was obliged "to take notice of common costers [accosters] unprofitable fowlers, and other idle persons and tobacco takers," and secure "any inhabitant or stranger after tenne of the clock at night behaving themselves deboist [debauched or in debauchery] or that giveth not a reasonable ground to ye constable or watchman, or shall be in drinck"; to give warning "unto any inhabitants of their town, whether men or women, that live from their husbands or wives, to appear at the said court of ye county to answer for their so doing." The constable's badge of office provided by the town was a black staffe about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  foote long, tipped at the upper end about 5 or 6 inches with brasse. To John Mudge and a few others (Benjamin Hills, Thomas Burdett, Nathaniel Upham) the town voted, March 16, 1713, permission to build a gallery in the meeting-house," between the two great beams over the front gallery." He was one of the owners of stable room for two horses in the sheds near the meeting-house. The Mudge farm, occupied by the family for some sixty years, was in the south-east part of the town, at what was called Turkey Hill, a tract of 65 acres, previously a part of the lands of Job Lane, builder of the Bell Rock meeting-house; previously to that it was a portion of the allotment to the Rev. John Harvard, benefactor of the College, then to Leavitt Corbett of Charlestown who resided there till his death in 1855. The house was not torn down until 1893. The land afterwards passed to the Chittendens and is now a portion of the Woodlawn Cemetery property.

John Mudge married Ruth Burdett in 1684 and was survived by two children, John and Martha. He made

his will in 1726, seven years before his death, then 72 years. It begins as follows: "In the name of God, Amen. In the year of our Lord, 1726, I, John Mudge of Malden, in the county of Middlesex, in New England, yeoman, being in good health, though very aged, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given unto God for it, therefore calling to mind the unstability of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for man once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, that is to say, principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sins; and to inherit everlasting life; and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executor hereafter named, nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God."

His principal heir and sole executor was his "well-beloved son John," born in Malden 1685, and dying here in 1767, at the age of 82. He was a farmer, but did not prosper as did his father (who was also a tanner), and sold off his land at various times to different parties, chiefly to his brother-in-law Peter Edes of Needham, who paid him at one time "£500 lawful money" for 70 acres, including wood lot and dwelling house. He was chosen Surveyor of Highways in 1720 and in 1746. Also when the South Parish was set off in 1734, he was an active participant in the building of the new meeting-house in what is now Everett, he living in that part of the town, and was chosen Deacon of the church, Jonathan Sargent and Ebenezer Upham being the ruling elders.

This Deacon John had a son John, my immediate ancestor, born in Malden, Dec. 30, 1713, who was married to Mary Waite by the Rev. Joseph Emerson — pastor

at Malden 46 years 1721-67, great grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson — May 4, 1738, and had by her nine children. Only five of these — Samuel, Mary, Lydia, John, Simon — belonged strictly to Malden, as the father, soon after the birth of Simon, about the year 1750, removed to Lynnfield, where he died, 1762. Of these three sons, Samuel was killed in Canada during the French War of 1775, and John served in the War of the Revolution in 1778. So did Simon, and also his four younger brothers born in Lynnfield. Of these my own immediate ancestor, Enoch, had his name on the Ticonderoga roll, and also served at Concord and Lexington. He liked to tell how he stood (more then 6 feet tall) as a sentinel before the Old Province house at Cambridge, when Washington occupied it as his headquarters. Simon, although not a great while in the army, his poor health causing his discharge after a few months' service, had the distinction of leaving a *diary* in which he recalls particulars of the march from Danvers to Ticonderoga, through New Hampshire and Vermont, that dairy is still in possession of his descendants in Danvers. The day's marches, beginning July 30, varied from 10 to 25 miles. The total was 215 miles, and the money compensation £1, 12 sh, 3d, which probably included the day's wages as well as the marching allowance, which latter was usually a penny a mile. He records that at certain parts of the way the people were "very uncivil, not willing to oblige any of us; our Lieutenants went to buy a sheep but could find nothing but an old ram for "which they charged 15 shillings." At another place he mentions "a famous mountain, prodigious high inhabited with innumerable bodys of rattlesnakes, where I have been informed have been killed 170 in a day." At still another place he sadly says "Rum sells for nine shillings and 4 pence a

gallon, and the most miserable stuff I ever drank." That was Aug. 6, 1776. 'Aug. 8th, the entry is, "This day's march was beyond conception, being chiefly up hill all the way, and the road almost every fifty yards distance was a dismal slough enough to bury a horse at a step; however our horses made shift to get through them." By far the most frequent entry in the diary, during the months, (Aug.<sup>19</sup> to Nov.<sup>3d</sup>,) spent at Ticonderoga, is "went upon furtege" by which I suppose he meant what we call "forage," "Furtege" was perhaps an old English form of the more modern word. I cannot find, however, any trace of it in any of the dictionaries. Can it have had remote connection with furtive or stealthy, foraging and stealing not being very unlike?

We may count, then, four generations of Mudges residing wholly in Malden, covering about a century, reaching from Thomas, who arrived perhaps in 1640 and coming down to John, his great grandson, who left for Lynnfield in 1750.

These early Mudges belonged, very emphatically, to the common people, making no boast of birth or rank, humble farmers and craftsmen, who cleared their lands and built their homes, guarding their privileges and maintaining their rights, with the manly independence of the primitive Puritan stock. They had pluck, patience and perseverance, were ready to fight for their liberties, and die if need be in defence of home and country. They led laborious lives, enduring hardships, and suffering not a little, as all pioneers must, but maintaining the faith and deserving well of the generations following. They attended diligently upon the worship of God in their plain bare meeting-houses, and helped to lay strong and deep the foundations of a mighty republic.

Let us pass on now another step. In Lynnfield was born, Aug. 1, 1754, my great-grandfather, Enoch,—son of the third John, grandson of Deacon John,—Enoch, who died in Lynn, 1832, aged 77½ years. He also had a slight connection with Malden, hence I legitimately bring him before you. He was a very highly respected, prosperous shoe manufacturer in Lynn, long a prominent member of the First Cong'l church there. He afterwards became the first member, first class leader, first steward, and first local preacher of the first Methodist Episcopal society or church, formed in Lynn by the Rev. Jesse Lee, the pioneer Methodist apostle, Feb. 20, 1791, the 125th anniversary of whose formation I had the pleasure of participating in three months ago. This Enoch, a most devoted Christian layman, had a son Enoch (the second of 14 children) who became the first *itinerant* Methodist preacher raised up in the uncongenial soil of New England. He joined the itinerant ranks (they were a body of genuine heroes) when barely 17, and did great work during a long life until he died at Lynn, his native place, in 1850. I knew him personally. His closing active years were spent as the greatly revered minister to seamen at New Bedford. He was twice honored with an election to the Legislature of Massachusetts and was a member of the State Convention for revising the Constitution in 1819. He was a member of the General Conference of 1824, and made the speech there which put into nomination for the episcopacy, his intimate friend, Elijah Hedding, whom he also persuaded to accept an election to the office. Abel Stevens, the Methodist historian, says "I never knew him surpassed in the purity of his moral character." "His personal presence" says another, "was a benediction. He had the simplicity of a child, and the sweetness of an angel." These two

Enochs, father and son, both preachers, from their home in Lynn, often visited the surrounding towns—Saugus, Marblehead, Swampscott, Malden, Boston—to hold religious meetings, at which many were converted. It is highly probable that they visited the burial place of their ancestor John Mudge in Bell Rock cemetery, and looked upon the grave stone, then only 60 years in its place; but this we do not positively know.

Having much closer connection with Malden, however, is still another of the Lynn Mudges, namely, my own father, James Mudge, Jr., grandson of the elder Enoch just mentioned, nephew of the preacher Enoch. He too was an itinerant Methodist preacher, as I have been for 50 years. But he, poor man, in his brief life, had constantly to struggle against illness, which hampered him at every step, defeating his plans for a thorough education, preventing his going to college for which he was well prepared, and whether his three brothers went (at Middletown, Conn.) and cutting short his days at the early age of 34. He was a young man of very sweet spirit and large ability, very winning with children and wholly consecrated to God. His coming to Malden was after this fashion. Born in 1811, and converted in 1829, he was given a license to preach in 1832, when he was 21 years of age. With this authorization he held forth a little here and there, while engaged helping his father in the shoe business at Lynn, and his efforts were well received. It was in the spring of 1833 that he took up what might be called his first pastoral charge, or regular preaching effort, under the Presiding Elder, Benjamin F. Lambord. He was engaged at North Malden for several months, until his health gave out, as it was so constantly in the habit of doing. A little vest pocket book in my possession has this entry: "Malden,

July 5, 1833; engaged in the ministry, health still feeble, my prayer is, that if consistent with His will, God would either take me from this world or restore me to health. O God, give me love; for thine own sake, for the sake of sinners, give me *perfect* love." This was his constant, eager cry, until he was able to say, "Eureka." He writes, again, "If there is one thing I desire more than another it is to have a heart filled with love to God and man, to be made more like my Master, Christ, to be baptized with the Holy Ghost." This was the spirit in which he did his work everywhere. We have no details as to what he accomplished at No. Malden. We know not whether it was much or little. He was back at Lynn in November, and writing from there to his brother, Thomas, on the 26th, he speaks of hard work at making shoe boxes, being moved to it by the endeavor to pay his debts. He says "I sunk, while at Malden, \$17. I wore my coat into the pulpit until I had a hole in the elbow, and then I thought I needed a new one. I thought I should receive money enough to pay such necessary expenses. But I did not. Had I thought I should not I would have worn my old coat still. I am resolved that hereafter I will never run in debt. I received at the rate of \$38.50 per annum while at Malden. This to pay travelling expenses, buy books, clothing, etc. I have understood that this place was as fair as our small stations would average." My own researches into the payments made to the preachers of that period confirm this supposition. Of course he was *boarded* by his parishioners, and probably his ministry was appreciated by them to a certain extent. Nevertheless, their delinquency, not to say stinginess, in failing to give him more than \$20 for over six months service, 75 cents a week, and permitting him to run in debt for the sorely needed new coat, is a sad

commentary on both their financial and spiritual condition, and throws distressing light on the privations endured by the early Methodist preachers. I could tell other stories about that if it were proper at this time. He exhorts his brother Thomas, to when he is writing, if he is thinking of the ministry (as he was) to prepare himself as a good soldier to endure this kind of hardness, to form the habit of strict economy so as to be ready to bear these trials which will probably be his lot; as they were.

I could give very many further particulars, perhaps of an interesting sort, concerning the life of this young Methodist minister in the olden time—he was ordained by Bishop Hedding in 1837, joined Conference in 1838, found my mother in his pastorate at So. Boston in 1840, married her in 1841 and died in Greenfield in 1846, while I was still a baby—but such a sketch would not be precisely germane to the purpose of this paper and I will not detain you with it.

I may fitly close, perhaps with a brief reference to the distinctly Providential way in which I myself have come to be numbered with the Mudies of Malden. It was by no means my plan. When the time arrived, eight years ago, for my retirement from the fatigues of the Methodist itinerancy which I had endured for 40 years, and which had resulted in very serious impaired health, my thought turned at once to Lynn where I had been brought up, from whose High School I had gone to college, where my immediate ancestors had taken a leading part in the old Common Street Methodist Church and with which I had many delightful associations. I spent two days' hunting for a house there, but found none that was any way suitable or desirable. The entire central part of the city, with which my connections had been, was entirely changed,



filled with tenements and flats and foreigners, but with no single, separate houses anywhere to be had, so, drawn to Malden by the presence here of a half-brother and its nearness to the city, but with no thought whatever as to the early connection of the family with the place, I here settled down to pass my declining days in these delightful surroundings and have been very glad ever since that I so did.

There was truly a fitness in it, in more than one way. From Malden to Lynn went the family after 100 years of residence here. From Lynn to Malden (after 150 years there) now it comes in the person of one of its latest representatives. And since I have a son and grandson in Melrose, which is substantially Malden, who knows but what there may be another hundred years of Mudge history here. At any rate let us hope that the old name, which comes down from Norman times in England and has been associated with a good deal of distinction across the water, whether its duration around Boston in this 20th century be long or short, whether it mount high or sink low so far as worldly fame is concerned, may still remain, as it has always been in the past, a name of probity, integrity, honesty, spirituality, industry, fidelity, a name characterized by sterling worth and exemplary actions, a name connected with God-fearing, hard-working, truth-speaking, peace-loving, conscientious, honorable, high-principled, public-spirited men and women, who are accustomed to leave the world better than they found it, and to pass on to their children's children an unstained record of brave deeds.

MALDEN, May 17, 1916.

## AN EARLY DEDICATION PROGRAM.

Contributed by the President of the Society.

## ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE DEDICATION OF THE  
METHODIST MEETING-HOUSE IN MALDEN,\*

April 27, 1826.

---

1. ANTHEM—I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord. Peace be within thy walls, and plenteousness within thy palaces. Amen.
2. READING OF THE SCRIPTURES—*By the Rev. J. Sabine.*
3. HYMN—

Thou Great Jehovah—Israel's God,  
There's none in Heaven or earth like Thee ;—  
The King of Saints, the Sovereign Lord ;—  
The Glorious coeternal Three.

This house be thine, forever more,  
Which now, to Thee, we dedicate :  
Here may thy saints thy name adore,  
And sinners fall before thy feet.

Within these walls record thy name,  
And all the house with glory fill.  
Kindle in us a sacred flame,  
And O, thy Mighty Self reveal.

\*This building, the first home of the Center M. E. church, still stands, as a dwelling house, on Main street, in the rear of the apartment house known as the Weld. The Gilbert Haven collection contains an item showing that work on the building commenced in September, 1825.

O let no strange unhallowed fire  
 Upon thy sacred altar glow;  
 May love to Thee our souls inspire  
 And love to man our hearts o'erflow.

Come, then, thou glorious conq'ring King  
 Within us reign and sin destroy.  
 Help us by grace thy name to sing,  
 And fill our hearts with sacred joy.

To thy great name, O God of love  
 Shall honor, power and praise be given;  
 And when our souls shall mount above  
 Our songs shall ring the courts of Heaven.

4. PRAYER—By the Rev. Mr. Bonney.

5. ANTHEM—

Lo! my Shepherd is divine,  
 How can I want when He is mine.  
 By the stream that wanders slow,  
 Through the meads where flowerets grow,  
 He leadeth me and there I rest,  
 In love and peace divinely blest.

6. SERMON—By the Rev. Mr. Merritt.\*

7. ANTHEM—Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel, our Father, forever and ever. Thine, O, Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty, for all that are in the Heaven and in the earth are thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head over all. Both riches and honor come out of Thee, and Thou reignest over all, and in Thine hand is power and might, and in Thine hand it is to make great and give strength unto all. Now, therefore, O God, we thank Thee and praise Thy glorious name.

8. PRAYER—By the Rev. Mr. Blake.

\*Father Timothy Merritt's text was: "What could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it."

9. **ANTHEM**—O be joyful in the Lord all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness and come before his presence with a song. Be ye sure that the Lord He is God; it is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves, we are His people and the sheep of His pasture. O, go your way into His gates with thanksgiving and into His courts with praise. Be thankful unto Him, and speak good of His name. For the Lord is gracious; His mercy is everlasting and His truth endureth from generation to generation. Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

10. **BENEDICTION.**

MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH AND THE "BEST SELLER"  
OF 1689.

By F. W. COBURN

(Reproduced from the *Boston Transcript*, June 23, 1917.<sup>1</sup>)

Michael Wigglesworth, poet, of "Maldon" in New England, hereby salutes Isaac Finstein and Antonio Schiaparelli, his fellow citizens, inviting them to enjoyment of "The Day of Doom" and, if their stomachs repudiate that, of "Meat Out of the Eater."

Arranged in glass cases at the model public library of Boston's cosmopolitan rubber town is a special exhibition, lent by William G. A. Turner, of that city, of original and reproduced documents relating to early Malden history. In such a display there is no escaping Wigglesworth. Title page after title page of the once popular "Day of Doom" stands to allure the studious Hebrew children, and a few New England Yankees, who enter the library to draw or return Henty books or copies of "Popular Mechanics." Sweet, indeed, are the uses of local patriotism. In this time of intense and anxious struggle toward democracy let it be known to prospective conscripts of the Rumney Marsh region that after all, life has not been prevailingly perilous in the peaceful town beneath the Fells. Here, by way of contrast with the ghastly stories of present-day newspapers, one may read "The History of Wars and

<sup>1</sup>No more useful service in the cause of interesting the public in local history could have been rendered than the through exhibition during June, 1917, described by Mr. Coburn.

The DAY of  
**DOOM:**

O R,  
A Poetical Description  
O F  
The GREAT and LAST  
Judgement.  
W I T H  
A Short DISCOURSE about  
Eternity.

---

By Michael Wigglesworth, Teacher of the  
Church at Malden in N. E

---

The Fifth Edition, enlarged with  
Scripture and Marginal Notes.

---

ACTS 17. 31. *Because he hath appointed a day in the which he  
will Judge the world in Righteousness, by that Man whom  
He hath Ordained.* -----

MAT 24. 30. *And then shall appear the Sign of the Son of  
Man in heaven, and then shall all the Tribes of the earth  
Mourn, and they shall see the Son of Man coming in the  
clouds of heaven with power and great glory.*

---

BOSTON: Printed by B Green, and J Allen,  
for Benjamin Eliot, at his Shop under the  
West End of the Town-House. 1701.

---



Fightings (without Shedding of Blood) in the Baptist Church in Malden" written by John Sprague, one of the members, whose famous couplet is also recalled :

Dr. Goss, he mounted his hoss,  
And put his wife behind him;  
He's gone to Cape Cod, so far from God  
'Twould puzzle the devil to find him.

Thank the photostat for making possible such an exhibition as the one at Malden. Under the cold mercury vapor light in the photographic rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Widener Library and at least one commercial establishment in Boston you can now for a few cents get a photographic facsimile of a document or printed page of which a print from a glass negative would cost you at least a couple of dollars.

Only a few, for example, of the precious source books of early Malden history are owned in Malden. They are scattered among libraries and historical associations throughout the land. With aid from the photostat, however, it is easy and inexpensive to bring together with considerable completeness reproductions that supplement the original papers.

#### A LUGUBRIOUS "BEST SELLER"

Without the photostat, indeed, it could hardly have been visualized to Malden folks what a really great poet, estimated in terms of popularity, rather than of artistry, their Rev. Mr. Wigglesworth was. The town's first poet, from all accounts, came near being the only one (despite the claims of the versifier just quoted) down to the present generation, in which Sylvester Baxter has been a resident, and as he lived so long ago it is quite possible that there are simple people lately come to Edgeworth or Maplewood



who have never heard of him. No statue of him, certainly, looms above the flivvers and dogcarts at the square; no portrait of him glooms downward from the library walls.<sup>1</sup> Here, where the first American poet, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1651, penned his immortal solemnities no memorial in breathing bronze or imperishable granite has been created by a later generation grateful for his sublime "Meditations concerning the Necessity, End and Usefulness of Afflictions." But at least, thanks to Mr. Turner's public spirit in forming and showing such a collection, young Malden may now get an idea of the vogue accorded by antique New England for fully two centuries to the graceful lines of the sweet singer of infant damnation.

For this, to one casual visitor, is perhaps the most astonishing revelation in the whole exhibition of Maldeniana, the number of editions which the "Day of Doom" went through between 1662, when eighteen hundred copies of it were printed, down to 1867, when the American News Company of New York reprinted it with evident hope that it might take rank among the six best sellers of the reconstruction period. Bibliographers, of course, have long known about the persistent popularity of this book of gloom; to the unlettered, on the other hand, who had thought of Wigglesworth merely as a long forgotten rhymester, nearly contemporary with Milton, it comes with surprise to discover that he was still being printed for sale to simple-minded country folks in the days when his own grandfather's attic was filling up with the publications of Robert Bonner & Sons.

This, of course, is one of the things which the photostat has permitted Mr. Turner to do, to spread out in a long

<sup>1</sup> Michael Wigglesworth's grave, with a headstone which describes him as "Mauldon's phisitian for soul and body two," is in the Bell Rock Cemetery. An appreciative biography of the poet appears in Mr. Corey's History of Malden.

array the title pages of many editions of this "poetical description of the great and last judgment." The bibliographical facts about the various copies have already been set forth before the Massachusetts Historical Society with much circumstance by Dr. Samuel A. Green, who quotes Sibley, in his "Harvard Graduates," as saying: "This work represented the theology of the day, and for a century, with the exception, perhaps, of the Bible, was more popular throughout New England than any other that can be named. It passed through several editions in book form, besides being printed on broadsides and hawked about the country. As late as the early part of the present century many persons could repeat the whole or large portions of it."

"Collectors, therefore, know all about these editions, some of which are preserved in but a single copy; but it is a safe guess that many people in Malden and other northern suburbs have had no idea until now what a poet amongst them once plied his goose quill, inditing such word pictures as:

Wallowing in all kinds of sin vile wretches lay secure;  
The best of Men had scarcely then their Lamps kept in good ure,  
Virgins unwise, who through disguise amongst the best were  
    numbered,  
Had clos'd their eyes; yea, and the wise through sloth and frailty  
    slumber'd.

Both "The Day of Doom" and "Meat out of the Eater" are plentifully represented in the rows of title pages at Malden. Of the former poem there are pages from the Massachusetts Historical Society's copy (the title page lacking) of the 1666 edition, probably printed by Samuel Green at Cambridge; the Boston Public Library copy of the third edition, 1773; the same institution's fifth edition,

1701; the Frederick Lewis Gay copy, of 1701, which looks identical with the foregoing until you note near the bottom of the page that one was printed for Nicholas Buttolph and the other for Benjamin Eliot; a Boston Public Library edition of 1711; the William H. Winship copy, the sixth edition, 1715; the John W. Farwell copy, sixth edition, 1715; Boston Public Library's seventh edition, 1751; Massachusetts Historical Society's unique copy of the 1774 edition: New York Public Library's copy of 1811 edition, published at Newburyport by E. Little & Company; the 1828 edition, published by Charles Ewer, Boston; finally, the American News Company's ornate outgiving of 1867.

#### IN RE "MEAT OUT OF THE EATER"

Just why "Meat out of the Eater" did not survive through as many editions as did "The Day of Doom" is a problem for some student of the morbid psychology of our immediate ancestors; it was certainly quite as bad poetry as the other, if that was really a recommendation. The fact, at all events, is shown in the smaller number of title pages at Malden; a reproduction from the Frederick Lewis Gay copy of 1689; the John W. Farwell and Massachusetts Historical Society fifth edition copies, 1717. This limited display makes it evident even to young Einstein that the poetic champion of seventeenth century New England was of those who could not come back. He was essentially, it would appear, a one-book author. He made his great hit by telling the conscientious young person of the period that her "best enjoyments are but Trash and Toyes," but he could not repeat.

Even to list the other literary curiosities in some way related to Malden which Mr. Turner has amassed and placed in this exhibition would require the space limits of a

fat brochure. One is not through with Michael Wigglesworth after reading his delightfully lugubrious poems. You must then look into a treatise wherein is "A Faithful Man Described and Rewarded" by that most voluminous author, the Puritan priest of Barrett Wendell's especial admiration, the Rev. Cotton Mather. It is apparently established that on June 24, 1705, Cotton Mather, the great leader of the Bay State theocracy, unhitched his horse, crossed over on the Penny Ferry from Charlestown and rode over the marshes to "Maldon," where he preached the funeral sermon of his literary confrere, Wigglesworth. This sermon, as a photostat from the Boston Public Library copy shows, was afterwards published in the guise of "Some Observable Passages in the Life and Death of Mr. Michael Wigglesworth late pastor of Maldon, who Rested from his Labours, on the Lords-Day, June 10th, 1705. In the Seventy Fourth year of his Age. And Memorials of Piety Left behind him among his Written Experiences." Along with the title page goes a first page of the preface of the sermon in which Cotton Mather, the son of Increase Mather, congratulates his hearers that their deceased pastor still speaks to them "by his Divine Poems, which are (I suppose) in many of your houses." Very likely the gentle humorist, too, of the "Magnalia" is author of the epitaph of "the excellent Wigglesworth" appearing on the last page of the William H. Winship copy :

His Pen did once Meat from the Eater fetch ;  
And now he's gone beyond the Eater's reach.  
His Body once so Thin, was next to None ;  
From hence he's to Unbodied Spirits flown.  
Once his rare skill did all Diseases heal ;  
And he does nothing now uneasy feel :  
He to his Paradise is joyful come ;  
And waits with joy to see his Day of Doom

Much more of the churchianity of early Malden is impressed on the modern-minded visitor as he looks over Mr. Turner's title pages and other reminders of the past. A community whose first settlers were so keen to have a meeting-house with a settled minister that they incurred a fine from the Great and General Court for moving to that end "without, if not against, the consent of the neighboring churches, and allowance of the magistrates," was obviously due to remain religious for many decades. Many souvenirs of this disposition have survived, and it surely is stimulating to the young people of the present to read on one of the striking title pages of the exhibition of "Early Piety Encouraged, a Discourse occasioned by the joyful and triumphant Death of a Young Woman of Malden, who died of the Throat-Distemper, Sept. 6, 1738. Aetat 21." This homily, it should be added, was one of the literary efforts of Joseph Emerson, V. D. M., whose ordination, as is learned from the Boston Public Library copy, "ex Libris Nathan Bucknam, 1722," was preached at Malden, Oct. 31, 1721. Several other printed exhortations of the Rev. Emerson are included, and then, of the year 1767, is noted a junior clergyman's pious tribute to his father: "An extract from a late sermon on the death of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Emerson, pastor of the First Church in Malden, who died very suddenly on Monday evening, July 13, 1767, in the 68th year of his age. Delivered at Malden, by Joseph Emerson, A. M., pastor of the Church at Pepperell."

Rev. Peter Thacher's ordination on Sept. 19, 1770; his three illustrious and inspiring sermons of October, 1782, in which he proved "that the Punishment of the finally Impenitent shall be eternal; Or, that all Men shall not be saved;" his plea for the minister's right to a life job under the title of "Observations upon

the Present State of Clergy of New England, with Strictures Upon the Power of Dismissing Them, Usurped by some Churches"; his reply to the strictures of "Mr. J. S., a Layman" upon the foregoing "observation"; the beginnings of the invasion of the so called "popular sects" as evidenced by the Rev. David Osgood's pamphlet on "The Validity of Baptism by Sprinkling and the Right of Infants to that Ordinance. Supported and Defended in Two Discourses Delivered at Malden in the Beginning of the year 1804, occasioned by the Setting up of a Baptist Society in that Place"; the funeral sermon of Captain Jonathan Barrett, who died November 18, 1822, as preached by Rev. Aaron Green of the Congregational Church; A Thanksgiving Day sermon of November 27, 1828, by Sylvanus Cobb, father of the artists Darius and Cyrus Cobb, the former of whom is still with us; the beginnings of the temperance movement in Malden, of Greenwood Cemetery and several other entertaining titles.

#### A THRILLING MURDER TRIAL

Then, to show that religion did not exclusively occupy the Malden mind the Turner collection includes a few pages covering other subjects.

Everybody loves murders, of course, and as a concession to that taste, as strong a century ago as it has shown itself during the Tucker, Phelps and Richeson cases of recent memory, behold among the churchly documents "The Trial of Alpheus and Samuel Angier, before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts upon an Indictment for the Murder of Nichols John Crevay, an Indian, committed November 23, 1813, Containing the Evidence at large, the Arguments of the Solicitor General and of the Counsel for the Prisoners, the

Charge of the Hon. Judge Sewall to the Traverse Jury and his Address on pronouncing Sentence of Death." This record of one of the classic murders committed on the shores of Spot Pond needs only to be supplemented by some data of the Gould murder, which occurred under Bear Hill, to convince the youthful Maldenite that there is something fascinating in local history after all.

So much, perhaps too much, for the work of the photostat in restoring old Malden to the consciousness of the greater Boston of to-day. In another long case are original documents ranging from deed of the seventeenth century to pamphlets and newspapers of the middle nineteenth, and all in some way bearing upon the story of this suburban town.

Among pen-written curiosities which the collector acquired some time ago, and which he now shows for the first time, is the record book of the Malden Bridge Company, one of the many toll-gathering corporations in which wealthy Bostonians of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries invested their money with reasonable expectation of getting ten per cent.

The standard histories of Malden give the facts of the opening of a bridge in place of the Penny Ferry at Winnisimmet, on Sept. 29, 1787. It is on record, too, that the people of Medford, through whose array of taverns travelers passed from Boston to and from the North Shore towns, were quite furious when this deflection of profitable traffic was proposed. "Fools," "Malden miserales" and "ignoramuses" were epithets hurled at the petitioners, as by the Rev. Dr Osgood, inveighing against "distracted creatures" who "leave their corn unhoed, and their grass not cut, to carry petitions for a bridge" in consequence of which "their families next winter will have no bread and their cattle no hay."

Despite this jeremiad the bridge was duly opened with the customary potent festivities of the period and a new connection with the Newburyport turnpike was made possible by way of Black Ann's Corner.

The complete records of the management of this bridge company from March 8, 1787, to April 25, 1808, are in the book now shown at Malden. The list of incorporators discloses some of the best names of the Boston of that day. Thomas Russell was president. Among his associates were William Tudor, Ezra Sargent, John Lowell, Aaron Dexter, John Haskins, Jr., and others, proud of purse and lineage.

The votes and resolves of this record book appear to be mostly formal. Now and then, however, there is a touch of human interest as when the h. c. of l. shows itself responsible for an entry of Jan. 2, 1796: "A petition from the Toll-gatherers being read, whereupon, Voted, That thirty-five dollars be granted Benj. Calder & twenty-five dollars to Samuel S. Sargent on consideration of the high price of necessities of Life."

Several other record books of moment are open at characteristic pages. One of Mr. Turner's amusing finds is the constitution by-laws and minutes of the Washington Guards, long the crack militia company of Malden. Under date of June 13, 1843, occurs the entry: "Voted to go to Charlestown on the 16th of June, provided we have an Invitation." The invitation must have been forthcoming, for under date of June 17 it is noted that "Company met agreeable to orders and attended the Dedication of the Monument at Charlestown."



## WHY ABERJONA?

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER, a member of the Society.

---

In looking up some data in early local history I have just come across something that seems to throw a light upon one of our old geographical names whose origin has always puzzled me and which, so far as I know, appears to be unknown. The Mystic river—which geologically has a peculiar interest as having in the preglacial period actually been the Merrimac, carrying the greater stream by a short cut from near Lowell to Massachusetts Bay—has, since the first settlements, borne two names in different parts of its course, altho the entire valley has been known as that of the Mystic. From its confluence with the Charles, near the Navy Yard, up through its tidal reaches, or what were tidal until the building of the dam and locks at Medford, up to the Mystic Lakes, it has been called the Mystic. Above the lakes, from Wilmington down through Woburn and Winchester, it appears to have been always known as the Aberjona, a name that is found in the early records of Woburn. Since most of our names of rivers, ponds, hills, etc., are of Indian origin, it has usually been assumed to be an aboriginal designation. To many, however, the name, with its "jona", has suggested a Scriptural derivation. And since many place-names have come from those of persons living in the neighborhood it has also been somewhat fantastically suggested that perhaps the name is a corruption of "Abbie Jones' river," just as the Greater New York borough of the Bronx derives its picturesque name

from an old-timer named Broncks. But there is no evidence in behalf of either of these assumptions.

Just now, however, having had occasion to look up some facts in relation to the famous expedition of the three Sprague brothers, Ralph, Richard and William, pioneers in the settlement of Charlestown, across country through the woods from Salem, I find that in the Charlestown Records it is related that this party "lighted of a place situate and lying on the north side of Charles river, full of Indians, called Aberginians." Often as I had read that account, I had never before attached any particular significance to the name of those Indians other than that it seemed so different from Algonquin nomenclature in general, except that it was somewhat suggestive of "Virginians" and might possibly have come from the circumstance that New England was originally regarded as a part of Virginia.

Now a place name is often derived from the name of the people who live there, or the name of the people may come from that of the place. We are here informed that the Indians of that neighborhood were called "Aberginians." And is there not a striking resemblance between that name and "Aberjona"? And in face of this extraordinary resemblance is it not reasonable to infer that the name of those Indians came either from that of the river on whose banks they lived, or that the river took its name from the Indians? It would require only a transition from a single vowel to make "Aberginians" identical with "Aberjonians." Hence it seems quite natural to assume that Aberjona was originally the name of the entire river, from its source down to the sea, instead of being limited to the section above the lakes as at present—the lakes, or ponds, being simply slack-water and a tidal basin, respectively, in the river.

In the same Charlestown records occurs the following passage describing the Charlestown or Mishawum, peninsular as the first settlers found it: "Upon surveying, they found it was a neck of land, generally full of stately timber, as was the main, and the land lying on the east side of the river called Mistick river (from the farm Mr. Cradock's servants had planted, called Mistick, which this river led up unto) and indeed generally all the country round about was an uncouth wilderness, full of timber."

The name "Mystic," as applied to this river, has been derived by some students of history not from the English word, but has been held to be of Indian origin, coming from the Algonquin "Mistuck," signifying "great tidal river," or estuary. But according to this early record the name of the river came from that of the Cradock farm in Medford. In that event it might naturally have been limited to the lower reaches of the stream, taking the place of the original name, the Aberjona, which was retained for the upper portion. Altogether, the remarkable likeness of Aberjona and Aberginian seems to afford the most rational solution for the origin of the name of one of the most beautiful of our little rivers. And would it be altogether fantastic to suggest a possible relationship between the word "Aberginians" and "aborigines"?





A SCRAP OF PAPER  
OR, WHY JOSEPH HILLS WAS ARRESTED.

By the PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

---

Had not Rev. Jose Glover and Deputy Governor John Humphrey been fellow-passengers on the "Planter," in 1634, it might never have happened. The celebrated case to which the writ here presented refers was tried at the session of the Essex Quarterly Court at Salem 25:9:1662, the judges being the Worshipful Mr. Simon Bradstreet, Major-General Daniel Denison, and Major William Hathorne (ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne). The writ, bearing the autograph signature of Hillyard Verin, long the clerk of the court, related to the sale of a windmill of Mr. John Humfries, a farm in Lynn and a barn. The Humfrey farm in Lynn included what is now known as the "Paradise" section of Swampscott, and eventually passed through the hands of Lady Deborah Moody, Daniel King (hence the name of King's Beach, a metropolitan reservation) his wife's brother Shubal Walker, the Burrill family, and the late Enoch Redington Mudge. John Humphrey, of Dorchester, England, was the Treasurer and the first Deputy-governor and for nine years an assistant of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, having previously been in the Dorchester company of Cape Ann and Salem. He married Susan, a daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, who was a sister of Lady Arbella, wife of Isaac Johnson of Boston, who came over with Winthrop in 1630 in the Arbella, named for his wife. Humphrey came in 1634

and settled on his Lynn farm, which extended from Windmill Hill to Forest River, in Salem, and which he called "Swampscot." A house appears to have stood on what is now Nahant street, in Lynn. In 1641, Lord Say attempted to form a plantation at New Providence, in the Bahamas, with Mr. Humfrey as Governor. The scheme failed through the island falling, for a time, under the control of Spain. Meanwhile, he had been active in the court of assistants, but his wife longed for the comforts of her English home and so he sold the farm to Lady Deborah Moody and went back. In 1661 he died.

John Humphrey being dead, the writ was brought by Mr. Joseph Humphries and Mr. Edmond Batter, his administrators, against Mr. Edward Collins and Mr. Joseph Hills, executors of the will of Mr. Henry Dunster, deceased. The verdict was for the plaintiff, the farm to be delivered up, and the defendant to pay "for want of the barn and milne." It was appealed to the next Court of Assistants, Mr. Joseph Hills and Mr. Walter Price being bound. The records of that court thus far printed do not mention the case. The plaintiff demanded: "For the wind milne, 100 li; barn, 30 li; seven cattle, 50 li; two oxen, four cows and one mare, 50 li; total, 180 li. It appears Mr. Humphrey mortgaged his farm for the payment of a debt of 80 li:00:00.

In 1662 the farm passed into the hands of Francis Ingalls (son of Edmond Ingalls the earliest settler in Lynn) and Mr. Collins copied from Mr. Dunster's book, records of several payments by Mr. Ingalls on the property, some in money, some in flax, some in provisions and once, a cow. The portion of the farm which appears closely connected with the case extended from Windmill (or Sagamore) Hill in Lynn to Mr. Humphrey's Paradise

property above referred to, and now includes by far the wealthiest residential section of Lynn. It had long been in the occupancy of Francis Ingalls, he having leased it of Mr. Dunster and Mr. Increase Nowell of Charlestown (whose farm comprised the Edgeworth section of Malden) in 1747. Evidence in the case showed that when Mr. Dunster sold the mill, it was in good condition. It was pulled down and taken elsewhere, the result being that Lynn people had testified they had to go as far as Salem to have their corn ground until a tidewater mill could be built. The mill was bought by Samuel Bennett, who lived in that part of Lynn (now Saugus) near the Melrose line, parts of his farm having been at one time or another included in three counties, Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex, and in Boston, Chelsea, Revere, Lynn, Saugus, Malden and Melrose. Sagamore Hill, where the mill stood, was the home of the sachems who long ruled in this vicinity — Nanapashamei, Wanoquaham, Montowampate and Wene-poykin.

Henry Dunster was the first president of Harvard College, who welcomed into his Cambridge house the first printing-press set up in America, brought over by Rev. Jose Glover, who died on the passage, in 1638. Later, Dunster married Glover's widow, Elizabeth.

Rev. Jose Glover, called by Littlefield the "Father of the Massachusetts Press" was from Surrey, in England, and being disciplined for non-conformity came to this country, doubtless in the "Planter," of which he owned one-third, in 1634, coming that year into possession of the present site of the Ames Building, Washington and Court streets, upon which he built a dwelling-house. He soon returned to England, spent some months raising funds for the new college at Cambridge, of which he expected to be



made president, and, with his family, embarked on his fatal voyage. Two of his daughters married sons of Gov. Winthrop, Adam, and Deane, and after living for a time in the Boston home, his widow bought the palatial house of Gov. Haynes (who had moved to Hartford) in Cambridge, and in 1642 married President Dunster. Until her death in 1656, Dunster, with Mr. Nowell and William Hibbins, managed the great Glover estate.

Mr. Dunster denied the validity of infant baptism, which led to his dismissal from the college, where he had taught Michael Wigglesworth, among other distinguished pupils. Harvard College could do little for Dunster by way of support, and there are few more pathetic appeals than Dunster's, that the Harvard authorities permit him to remain in the president's house for a time, rather than drive him forth in the dead of winter.

Of course the writ was served in Malden, because it was the home of Joseph Hills, one of Malden's founders, as Edward Collins was one of the founders of Cambridge. The Dunster will, of which these men were executors, speaks of "our sister, Mrs. Hills," and this has led to the belief, until recent years, that Rose, Joseph Hills' second wife was Dunster's sister, but it is now known that her name was Rose Clark. Mr. Corey believed that Helen Atkinson, Mr. Hills' third wife, was a sister of Elizabeth (Glover) Dunster, but the latter's name was Elizabeth Harris. Joseph Hills, John Dunton tells us, was a contributor to the Harvard library, which must have been stored in the original Harvard building, built by Job Lane of Malden, and it is well known that Mr. Hills was under suspicion of sharing Mr. Dunster's theological views (see Michael Wigglesworth's list of Hills heresies in Mr. Corey's history). Those interested in following up the story con-

necting with the writ here presented in fac-simile (the original being the property of Mr. William G. A. Turner) will find a review of the evidence in Volume III of the records of the Essex Quarterly Court, pages 9-11; and in Suffolk Deeds Lib. I p. 66 the deed of the mill, signed in 1645 by Nowell, Hibbins and Dunster, to Bennett, for 60 pounds; also the acknowledgement before Gov. Winthrop by Bennett (p. 77) of the purchase of the mill from these men, as the foftees in trust for the children of Mr. Glover, to be "payed in three several payments." The annals of Lynn show that in 1653 Samuel Bennett, carpenter, sold his corn mill to Thomas Wheeler for 220 pounds. Ten years later, Joseph Humphrey, who brought the suit, disposed of his farm "where Francis Ingalls now lives" by will.

## MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized, March 8, 1886.

Incorporated February 7, 1887.

---

*President.*

CHARLES EDWARD MANN

*Vice Presidents.*GEORGE LAMBERT GOULD  
ROSWELL RAYMOND ROBINSON  
WILLIAM GEORGE ARTHUR TURNER*Secretary-Treasurer.*

GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN

*Directors.*CHARLES H. ADAMS  
SYLVESTER BAXTER  
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN  
GEORGE H. FALL  
GEORGE L. GOULDCHARLES E. MANN  
ROSWELL R. ROBINSON  
GODFREY RYDER, M. D.  
WILLIAM G. A. TURNER  
WALTER K. WATKINS

ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

## COMMITTEES, 1917-18.

*Finance.*

GEORGE L. GOULD

WILLIAM G. MERRILL  
ARTHUR W. WALKER*Publication.*CHARLES E. MANN  
WM. G. A. TURNERSYLVESTER BAXTER  
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN  
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN*Membership.*GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN  
CHARLES H. ADAMSTHOMAS S. RICH  
MRS. ADELINE A. NICHOLS*Genealogies.*WALTER KENDALL WATKINS  
WILLIAM BROWN SNOWMRS. ALFRED H. BURLIN  
MRS. AUGUSTA R. BRIGHAM*Social.*MRS. MARY GREENLEAF TURNER  
MRS. J. PARKER SWETTMRS. MARY LAWRENCE MANN  
MRS. ANNIE DEXTER WALKER*Camera.*EUGENE A. PERRY  
PETER GRAFFAMJ. LEWIS WIGHTMAN  
RICHARD GREENLEAF TURNER*Library and Collections.*

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

DR. GODFREY RYDER  
HERBERT W. FISON

**BY-LAWS**  
**OF THE**  
**MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

[Adopted at the annual meeting March 13, 1912.]

---

**NAME**

This society shall be called the Malden Historical Society.

**OBJECTS**

The objects of this society shall be to collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of Malden and the genealogy of Malden families; to make antiquarian collections; to collect books of general history, genealogy and biography; and to prepare, or cause to be prepared from time to time, such papers and records relating to these subjects as may be of general interest to the members.

**MEMBERSHIP**

The members of this society shall consist of two classes, active and honorary, and shall be such persons, either resident or non-resident of Malden, as shall, after being approved by the board of directors, be elected by the vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting of the society.

Honorary members may be nominated by the board of directors and shall be elected by ballot by a two-thirds

vote of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except that of voting.

#### OFFICERS

The officers of the society shall include a recording secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be members of the board of directors. The society may in its discretion elect one person as secretary-treasurer to perform the duties of recording secretary and treasurer. The other officers to be elected by the society shall be a board of eleven directors, including the officer or officers named above. The recording secretary, treasurer (or secretary-treasurer), and directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society.

The board of directors shall from their number elect by ballot a president and three vice presidents, and from the members of the society may elect a librarian and curator and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. All officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors may fill any vacancies for unexpired terms.

#### COMMITTEES

The board of directors may elect annually committees on finance, publication, membership, genealogies and such other committees as the society may direct or the board deem desirable.

#### DUES

The annual dues of the society shall be one dollar. Any active member may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars during any one year, which

shall exempt such member from the payment of further annual dues. The board of directors shall have discretion to drop from the membership roll any person failing to pay his annual assessment for two successive years.

#### MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the second Wennesday in March for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Regular meetings shall be called in May, October, December and January. Special meetings may be called by the president at his discretion and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

#### AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be altered, amended or suspended, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting, notice of such proposed action having been given in the call for said meeting.

## MEMBERS 1918.

---

|                                 |       |                              |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|
| Adams, Charles H.               | . . . | 59 Orient avenue, Melrose    |
| Adams, Walter E.                | . . . | South Station, Boston        |
| Ammann, Albert                  | . . . | 50 Acorn street, Malden      |
| <br>                            |       |                              |
| Bailey, Dudley Perkins          | . . . | 121 Linden street, Everett   |
| Ball, Rev. Archey Dectaur, D.D. | 100   | Washington street, Malden    |
| Barnes, Roland D.               | . . . | Bristol, Connecticut         |
| Baxter, Sylvester               | . . . | 32 Murray Hill road, Malden  |
| Bayrd, Mrs. Adelaide Breed      | . . . | 24 Spruce street, Malden     |
| Belcher, Charles F.             | . . . | 148 Hawthorne street, Malden |
| Bennett, Frank P., Sr.          | . . . | Saugus                       |
| Bickford, Erskine Frank         | . . . | 38 Main street, Malden       |
| Blakeley, William Monroe        | . 285 | Washington street, Malden    |
| Bliss, Alvin Evarts             | . . . | 60 Linden avenue, Malden     |
| Bliss, Edwin P.                 | . . . | 17 Linden avenue, Malden     |
| Blodgett, Charles Martin        | . . . | 94 Lebanon street, Malden    |
| Boutwell, Harvey L.             | . . . | 209 Summer street, Malden    |
| Boynton, Thomas Jefferson       | . . . | 60 Summer street, Everett    |
| Bradstreet, George Flint        | 107   | Warren street, West Medford  |
| Brigham, Mrs. Augusta R.        | . . . | 21 Concord street, Malden    |
| Bruce, Judge Charles Mansfield  | 155   | Hawthorne street, Malden     |
| Buckminster, William B.         | . . . | 41 Dexter street, Malden     |
| Burbank, Edwin C.               | . . . | 37 Beltran street, Malden    |
| Burgess, James Henry            | . . . | 72 Mountain avenue, Malden   |
| Burgess, Mrs. Ovilla Bishop     | . . . | 72 Mountain avenue, Malden   |
| Burlen, Mrs. Alfred H.          | . . . | 255 Clifton street, Malden   |
| <br>                            |       |                              |
| Carlisle, Frank H.              | . . . | 35 High street, Malden       |
| Carney, Peter F. J.             | . . . | 60 Pebble avenue, Winthrop   |
| Carr, Joseph T.                 | . . . | 242 Salem street, Malden     |



|                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Casas, William B. de las . . .    | 95 Cedar street, Malden      |
| Chamberlain, George Walter . .    | 29 Hillside avenue, Malden   |
| Chamberlain, Mrs. Harriet Sherman | 29 Hillside avenue, Malden   |
| Chandler, John Girard . . .       | 10 Dexter street, Malden     |
| Chase, James F. . . . .           | 20 Crescent avenue, Malden   |
| Cobb, Darius . . . . .            | 110 Tremont street, Boston   |
| Coggan, Marcellus . . . . .       | Tremont Building, Boston     |
| Converse, Costello C. . . . .     | 2 Main street, Malden        |
| Converse, Mrs. Mary Ida . . .     | 2 Main street, Malden        |
| Corbett, John Marshall . . .      | 79 Tremont street, Malden    |
| Corey, Mrs. Isabella Holden . .   | 2 Berkeley street, Malden    |
| Cotton, Frank E. . . . .          | 48 Glen street, Malden       |
| Cox, Alfred Elmer . . . . .       | 80 Appleton street, Malden   |
| Cummings, E. Harold . . . .       | 515 Highland avenue, Malden  |
|                                   |                              |
| Damon, Herbert . . . . .          | 195 Mountain avenue, Malden  |
| Daniels, Charles A. . . . .       | 88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden |
| Dawes, Miss Agnes H. . . . .      | 1 Ridgewood road, Malden     |
| Dillingham, William C. . . . .    | 66 Appleton street, Malden   |
| Dobbs, Rev. John Francis, D. D.,  | 411 Pleasant street, Malden  |
| Doonan, Owen P. . . . .           | 92 Highland avenue, Malden   |
| Dowty, Rev. William Edmund . .    | 20 Florence street, Malden   |
|                                   |                              |
| Eaton, Charles L. . . . .         | 44 Dexter street, Malden     |
| Estey, Frank W. . . . .           | 136 Hawthorne street, Malden |
| Evans, Wilmot R., Sr. . . . .     | 28 Chestnut street, Boston   |
|                                   |                              |
| Fall, George Howard . . . . .     | 12 Evelyn place, Malden      |
| Fall, Howard . . . . .            | 12 Evelyn place, Malden      |
| Fenn, Harry W. . . . .            | 279 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Fison, Herbert W. . . . .         | 22 Main street park, Malden  |
| Fowle, Frank E. . . . .           | 311 Summer street, Malden    |
| Fuller, Alvan T. . . . .          | 85 Appleton street, Malden   |
|                                   |                              |
| Gay, Edward . . . . .             | 18 Dexter street, Malden     |
| Gay, Dr. Fritz Walter . . . . .   | 105 Salem street, Malden     |
| Goodwin, Dr. Richard James P.     | 481 Pleasant street, Malden  |

Gould, Edwin Carter . . . 20 W. Wyoming avenue, Melrose  
 Gould, George Lambert . . . 24 Alpine street, Malden  
 Graffam, Peter . . . 181 Clifton street, Malden

Hardy, Arthur Proctor . . . 49 Las Casas street, Malden  
 Haven, Rev. William Ingraham, D.D.

Bible House, Astor place, New York, N. Y.

Hawley, Mrs. Alice C. . . 37 Washington street, Malden  
 Hawley, William Dickerson . . 37 Washington street, Malden  
 Hawley, William H. . . . 40 Newhall street, Malden  
 Hobbs, William Joseph . . . 33 Converse avenue, Malden  
 Holden, Arthur P. . . . 26 Prescott street, Malden  
 Hughes, Bishop Edwin Holt, D. D., LL. D.

235 Summer street, Malden  
 Hutchins, John W. . . . 20 Main street park, Malden

Johnson, George H. . . . 615 Salem street, Malden  
 Jones, Louis G. . . . 21 Howard street, Malden

Kerr, Alexander . . . 133 Hawthorne street, Malden  
 Kimball, Edward P. . . . 88 Summer street, Malden  
 King, Edward Samuel . . . 26 Beltran street, Malden  
 King, Mrs. Ellen H. . . . 47 Francis street, Malden  
 King, Hervey Wellman . . . 39 Brook Hill road, Milton  
 Knapp, C. Henry . . . 631 Highland avenue, Malden

Lane, Miss Ellen W. . . . 19 Sprague street, Malden  
 Lang, Thomas, Jr. . . . 202 Mountain avenue, Malden  
 Locke, Col. Elmore E. . . . 37 Alpine street, Malden  
 Locke, Col. Frank L. . . . 219 Clifton street, Malden  
 Lund, James . . . 142 Hawthorne street, Malden

Mann, Charles Edward . . . 14 Woodland road, Malden  
 Mann, Mrs. Mary Lawrence . . 14 Woodland road, Malden  
 Mansfield, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth . 57 Glenwood street, Malden  
 MacLellan, Mrs. Christine . . . 135 Clifton street, Malden

|                                 |       |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| Merrill, William G.             | . . . | 149 Walnut street, Malden     |
| Millett, Charles Howard         | . . . | 217 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Millett, Mrs. M. C.             | . . . | 217 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Millett, Mrs. Rosina Maria      | . . . | 22 Parker street, Malden      |
| Miner, Franklin Matthias        | . . . | 127 Summer street, Malden     |
| Morgan, Albert Benton           | . . . | 50 Pleasant street, Malden    |
| Morse, Tenney                   | . . . | 65 Las Casas street, Malden   |
| Moss, Rev. Charles Henry, D. D. | . . . | 28 Salem street, Malden       |
| Mudge, Rev. James, D. D.        | . . . | 33 Cedar street, Malden       |
|                                 |       |                               |
| Nichols, Mrs. Adeline Augusta   | . . . | 37 Cedar street, Malden       |
| Norris, Dr. Albert Lane         | . . . | 283 Clifton street, Malden    |
|                                 |       |                               |
| Otis, James O.                  | . . . | 9 Woodland road, Malden       |
|                                 |       |                               |
| Page, Albert Nelson             | . . . | 349 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Parker, Charles Lincoln         | . . . | 43 Converse avenue, Malden    |
| Perkins, Clarence Albert        | . . . | 57 High street, Malden        |
| Perry, Eugene A.                | . . . | 145 Summer street, Malden     |
| Perry, Miss Mary W.             | . . . | 48A Maple street, Malden      |
| Plummer, Arthur James           | . . . | 4 Hudson street, Malden       |
| Porter, Dwight                  | . . . | 149 Hawthorne street, Malden  |
| Priest, Russell P.              | . . . | 411 Winthrop Building, Boston |
| Prior, Dr. Charles E.           | . . . | 1 Mountain avenue, Malden     |
|                                 |       |                               |
| Quimby, Rev. Israel P.          | . . . | 65 Tremont street, Malden     |
|                                 |       |                               |
| Rich, Thomas S.                 | . . . | 240 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Rich, Mrs. Thomas S.            | . . . | 240 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Richards, George Louis          | . . . | 84 Linden avenue, Malden      |
| Richards, Lyman Harrison        | . . . | 17 Howard street, Malden      |
| Robinson, Roswell Raymond       | . . . | 84 Linden avenue, Malden      |
| Roby, Austin Hayward            | . . . | 105 Washington street, Malden |
| Rowe, Miss Edith Owen           | . . . | 149 Walnut street, Malden     |
| Ryder, Mrs. Gertrude Yale       | . . . | 321 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Ryder, Dr. Godfrey              | . . . | 321 Pleasant street, Malden   |

Shove, Francis A. . . . 205 Mountain avenue, Malden  
 Shumway, Franklin P. . . . 25 Bellevue avenue, Melrose  
 Siner, Mrs. James B. . . . 156 Hawthorne street, Malden  
 Smith, George E. . . . . Swampscott  
 Snow, William Brown . . . . 79 Dexter street, Malden  
 Sprague, Mrs. Emeline M. . . . 84 Salem street, Malden  
 Sprague, Phineas Warren, 471 Commonwealth avenue, Boston  
 Starbird, Louis Delver . . . . 213 Mountain avenue, Malden  
 Stevens, Dr. Andrew Jackson . . . 599 Main street, Malden  
 Stover, Col. Willis W. . . . . 100 Waverly street, Everett  
 Swett, J. Parker, Highland ter., cor. Ridgewood road, Malden  
 Sykes, Rev. Richard Eddy, D. D. . 22 Sprague street, Malden

Tredick, C. Morris . . . . 36 Alpine street, Malden  
 Turner, Alfred Rogers . . . 200 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.  
 Turner, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf . . . Ridgewood road, Malden  
 Turner, William G. A. . . . . Ridgewood road, Malden

Upton, Eugene Charles . . . . 55 Dexter street, Malden

Walker, Mrs. Annie Dexter . . . 16 Alpine street, Malden  
 Walker, Arthur Willis . . . . 16 Alpine street, Malden  
 Walker, Mrs. Clara Isabel . . . . 26 Dexter street, Malden  
 Walker, Hugh L. . . . . 14 Newhall street, Malden  
 Warren, Charles G. . . . . 677 Main street, Malden  
 Watkins, Walter Kendall . . . . 47 Hillside avenue, Malden  
 Wellman, Arthur Holbrook . . . . 193 Clifton street, Malden  
 Wellman, Mrs. Jennie Louise . . . 193 Clifton street, Malden  
 Wellman, Gordon Boit . . . . . 54 Beltran street, Malden  
 Welsh, Willard . . . . . 60 Greenleaf street, Malden  
 Whittemore, Edgar Augustus . . . . 2 Woodland road, Malden  
 Wiggin, Joseph . . . . . 55 Clarendon street, Malden  
 Wightman, J. Lewis . . . . 245 Mountain avenue, Malden  
 Wingate, Edward Lawrence . . . . 85 Dexter street, Malden  
 Winship, Addison L. . . . . 65 Laurel street, Melrose  
 Winship, William Henry . . . . 209 Maple street, Malden  
 Woodward, Frank Ernest . . . . Wellesley Hills

FOUNDERS OF THE SOCIETY.

---

The Malden Historical Society was organized on March 8, 1886. The charter members and founders of the Society were the following in the order as originally recorded :

Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, D. D., died at 117 Summer street, Malden.

Rev. Samuel W. Foljambe, D. D., died Nov. 16, 1899, in New Haven, Connecticut.

Russell B. Wiggin, died Nov. 14, 1886.

George Dana Boardman Blanchard, died Dec. 17, 1903.

Hon. John K. C. Sleeper, died April 18, 1893.

Prof. Charles Augustus Daniels, A. M., living at 88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden.

George David Ayers, LL. B., supposed to be living in a western state.

Hon. Elisha Slade Converse, died June 4, 1904.

Deloraine Pendre Corey, died May 6, 1910.

Thomas Lang, Sr., died, Malden.

## Honorary Members.

Hon. Loren L. Fuller, d. July 15, 1895, ae. 75y. 5m. 20d.

Hon. Marcellus Coggan, living in Winchester, Mass.

## THE GILBERT HAVEN COLLECTION.

This collection was recently given to the Malden Historical Society by a grandson, Rev. William Ingraham Haven, D. D. of New York, son of Bishop Gilbert Haven, and possesses considerable historical value. It contains: "Account Book, 1810-1811" comprising 160 pages with an index to 195 names, apparently of Framingham people. Haven & Howe's Book of Accompts, 1811 and Gilbert Haven's Day Book, Memorandum Book, &c," 1811-1852. This second account and memorandum book, contains the business transactions of the Centre Methodist Society of Malden, 1825-1842. It also contains accounts with the Centre School District of Malden and several with the Town of Malden. Here are found items relating to the settlement of the estates of eight or ten Malden families, 1828-1852.

There are also files of papers relating to the settlement of estates for the same period. Bills in the estate of Lemuel Cox. Packages of papers marked "Civil" 1837-1858 and "Criminal" 1839-1854; Warrants, 1852-1857; writs and attachments, 1859-1861. Five commissions as Justice of the Peace, 1837-1858. Old Deeds and Lists of the early companies of firemen in Malden.

GILBERT HAVEN, SR., was a native of Framingham. He removed to Boston before 19 Aug., 1811 and lived until after 17 Sept., 1812. He next appears in Malden where he was residing 22 July, 1814, and where he continued to reside till death. He was one of the leading men in the town of Malden for over half a century. He was on the school committee, a selectman, a lead-

ing member of the Centre Methodist Society and held the office of Trial Justice, 1837 to 1861. Five Governors of Massachusetts commissioned him Justice of the Peace for Middlesex County, viz., Edward Everett, Marcus Morton, George N. Briggs, George S. Boutwell, and Nathaniel P. Banks.

His son, Bishop Gilbert Haven, was known wherever the Methodist Church ministered to the people.

A record of marriages performed in Malden by Gilbert Haven, Sr. is found in his memorandum book. One-half of these are not found in the Vital Records of Malden. An exact reproduction of these marriages follows:

[249].

MARRIED BY GILBERT HAVEN, J. P.

Malden July 1st 1839

I hereby Certify that I this day Joined in Marriage Mr. Elias Elliot Jr. & Miss Elizabeth Waitt, both of Malden

Attest Gilbert Haven Justice of Peace

Malden, May 10, 1841.

This day married Mr. Adam Thompson & Miss Mary H. Cox both of Malden

Attest Gilbert Haven Justice of Peace

Malden August 29th 1841

This day Married Mr. John C Robbins & Miss Alice Eliza Mann, the former of Malden, the latter of Boston

Attest Gilbert Haven Jus Peace

Malden October 10th 1841.

This day Joined in Marriage Mr. Joseph H. Waitt & Miss Elizabeth Abbott both of Malden.

Attest Gilbert Haven Jus of Peace

Malden March 1st 1842.

This day Joined in Marriage Mr. Wm. H. D. Millar and Miss Selina E. Marshall both of Boston.

Attest Gilbert Haven Jus of Peace

Malden June 7th 1842.

\*I this day Joined in Marriage Mr. Joseph C. Cox and Miss Mary A. Perkins, both of Malden.

Attest Gilbert Haven Jus of Peace

Malden Nov<sup>r</sup> 24 1842

\*I this day Joined in marriage in this town Mr. Wm. F. Locke and Miss Mary F. Burnham, both of Braintree.

Attest Gilbert Haven Jus of Peace

Malden March 8th 1843.

\*I, this day Joined in Marriage Mr. John G. Higgins and Miss Cordelia Emerson both of Malden.

Attest Gilbert Haven Jus of Peace

Look back one page

[248]

Record of Marriages Continued from page 249.

Malden Dec 26, 1854

\*I, this day Joined in Marriage Mr. Augustus Canney of Malden aged 21 years and Miss Sarah E. McLain of Appleton, Me., aged 17 years.

Attest Gilbert Haven Justice of the Peace.

Malden October 15, 1859

\*I this day Joined in Marriage Mr. Samuel L. Watson of Malden aged twenty-three years and Miss Isabella G. Smith also of Malden aged twenty years. The marriage was celebrated in my dwelling house.

Attest Gilbert Haven Justice of the Peace

\*Not found in the Vital Records of Malden.



## NECROLOGIES

---

### LEVI SWANTON GOULD.

Levi Swanton Gould, a member of this Society, chairman of the Middlesex County Commissioners and the first mayor of Melrose, died at his home in that city March 22, 1917.

Mr. Gould was born in Dixmont, Maine, March 26, 1834, the son of Dr. Levi Gould, the first settled physician in the section north of the present limits of Malden. Dr. Gould, a direct descendent of John Gould, a trooper in King Philip's war, and the first settler in Stoneham, was a man of great usefulness in his community, teaching school in addition to the practice of his profession, delivering Lyceum lectures, singing in the church choir on Sunday and occasionally filling the pulpit. To him the Congregational church owes its organization, he being the only communicant of that faith in North Malden at its formation. The son inherited his father's activity and public spirit and in his long life was always locally prominent and useful as well having a wide prominence in political and Masonic circles outside of Melrose. His mother was Elizabeth Whitmore, a descendant of Francis Whitmore, an early settler of Cambridge, and, through a marriage of one of Whitmore's sons, also of Rachel Eliot, daughter of Philip, who was a brother of Rev. John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians and a helper in John Eliot's work.

In a recent address before this Society, Mr. Gould told the story later printed in the Register of his journey from



*LEVI S. GOULD*



Maine to North Malden on his father's return to his home town. This was in 1843, and he was then nine years old, and a short time before his death he compiled from memory a map of Melrose as he found the village, with the names of the occupants of the 82 houses. In 1850 Dr. Gould died, his death putting the son upon his own resources. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, worked in a wholesale drug store in Boston and eventually filled a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale store in St. Louis. At the outbreak of the Civil War he returned to Melrose, and soon was appointed to a position in the United State Treasury at Washington. Two years later he associated himself with the F. M. Holmes Furniture Company, becoming the senior member of the firm upon the death of Mr. Holmes.

In 1887 he left the furniture business to engage in public affairs, in which he had always been interested. From 1865 on, for over 30 years, he was moderator of the Melrose town meetings, presiding over 215 regular, special and adjourned meetings. He was long connected with the Melrose Water Department, was many years a selectman and was chairman of the board from 1885 to 1893. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the General Court, and in the latter year he led the movement which resulted in the establishment of water supplies for Malden, Melrose and Medford. With the incorporation of Melrose as a city, in 1900, his unprecedented term of service as a moderator of the town meetings came to an end, his fellow-citizens presenting him with a commemorable gold medal, which he afterwards wore upon public occasions. They also elected him to the office of Mayor, he stipulating that he should be asked to serve but a single term.

In 1896 there was much discussion of matters involved in the work of the Middlesex County Commissioners, and

particular criticism of the chairman of the commission, who had held the office for a quarter of a century. Mr. Gould was elected a member of the commission, and immediately succeeded the chairman of the body, all discussion of county affairs ceasing, and for 20 years he held the position. Without doubt he would have equaled, if not surpassed, the long term of service of his predecessor, had not death cut short his useful life. Always interested in historical research, he made frequent addresses on historical subjects, and published articles relating to the history of Malden, Melrose and Stoneham, his most ambitious effort being his "History of Middlesex County" it being mainly confined to the story of the county governments and biographies of county officials, thus using material which county histories containing extended town histories might not have space for. He recently prepared a map of North Malden, as stated, giving the location of every house standing in his boyhood.

Besides his supervision of the county buildings constructed during his term of service, Mr. Gould served on many local building committees, among them on the erection of the Melrose Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building, he being president of the Association, and the High, Lincoln, Washington and Franklin schools.

Mr. Gould was affiliated with the First Congregational Church of Melrose and active in connection with the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. He took his Masonic degrees in 1856 and was a 32d degree Mason, the senior past master of Wyoming Lodge and president of its board of trustees, past High Priest of Waverly Royal Arch Chapter, and past prelate of Hugh de Payens commandery, Knights Templar. He was an Odd Fellow, first master of Melrose Grange, a member of the Knight's

of Pythias. He married, February 23, 1860 Mary Eliza, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Vose) Payne of Boston, who survives him. He also left two daughters, Mrs. Frederick L. Putnam of Melrose and Mrs. Joseph Remick of Winchester, and a brother, Edwin Carter Gould, city auditor of Melrose.

---

### MRS. LIZZIE LAWRENCE GOULD.

Mrs. Lizzie Lawrence Gould, wife of George Lambert Gould, passed away at the Thomas Hospital in Peabody, November 18, 1916, her death resulting from an accident in Peabody square, November 10, by which she was thrown from her automobile. For days the anxiety of her immediate family had been shared by a large circle of friends in two communities—Malden, her home for many years, and Topsfield, which had long been her summer home and to which she seemed to become more strongly attached as the years passed. Convincing proof of her hold upon the affections of these friends was afforded on the day of her funeral, when a train conveyed from Malden and Boston a company which half filled the spacious auditorium of the Topsfield Congregational church, the remaining seats being filled by an equal representation of the townspeople. The sorrow and love of one community was voiced by her pastor, Rev. John F. Dobbs, D.D., of Malden and of the other by Rev. Arthur H. Gilmore, pastor of the village church, but both voices spoke the same message—the story of a woman whose life radiated happiness and cheer, who was instinctively thoughtful and helpful in her home and among her neighbors and friends, who never permitted personal cares or griefs to prevent her from ministering to the needs or sharing the sorrows of others.

Mrs. Gould had been a member of this Society from its formation. She was born in Boston May 3, 1856, the only child of Dr. McLaurin Furber and Mary Elizabeth (Moore) Cooke. Her father, who was a graduate of Dartmouth College and also of Harvard Medical School, was later master of the Hancock grammar school, Boston, and his scholarly attainments—especially his knowledge of nature, of birds and flowers and forests and his enthusiasm for lovely scenery—were transmitted to the daughter through constant association in walks and talks and study through her childhood and girlhood, so that for her to see a rare flower or any flower—a rare bird or any bird—was to know it and name it, and for her a drive almost anywhere in southern Middlesex or Essex counties afforded not only a succession of delights in a wide-reaching view or a woodland vista, in a glimpse of a flower or the call of a bird, but in the memory that at this point she once saw a rare bird or found a rare fern or blossom. Books of nature were all about her, but her best book was Nature herself, which she read with an expert knowledge born of a surpassing love. One needed no other interpreter, could he only view the sunny fields or tread the forest paths with her.

Her marriage to Mr. Gould occurred in Chelsea, then her home, June 23, 1875, the Rev. Addison P. Foster performing the ceremony. In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Gould made their home in Maplewood, removing to 24 Alpine street in 1899, and thereafter, excepting when travelling, dividing their time between their beautiful home in Malden, and Pinelands, their charming summer home in Topsfield, each in turn becoming the center of warm-hearted hospitality extended to hosts of friends who will never forget the happy hours spent as her guests. Two sons, Warren

Furber and Bertram Cheever Gould, and two daughters, Miss Miriam Gould and Mrs. Rosamond (Gould) Childs of Utica, New York, with Mr. Gould, survive her.

---

### JOSEPH WEBBER CHADWICK.

Mr. Joseph Webber Chadwick, who died at his home in Malden, December 21, 1917, was born in China, Me., May 8, 1836. His parents were Abel and Elizabeth (Starrett) Chadwick. On his mother's side he was of Scotch-Irish descent; her ancestors were Covenanters, who having been compelled to live in caves, fled to this country to escape persecution. His maternal grandmother was a Dane, a relative of the Dane for whom Harvard Law School was named. Mr. Chadwick was entitled to become a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars.

His father, Abel Chadwick, was a descendant of John and Joan Chadwick of Malden, Mass. This John appeared in court in 1680, giving his age as seventy-nine, according to record, which makes him to have been born about 1601, presumably in England. He may have come to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in Governor Winthrop's fleet. Tradition has it that John was buried in Bell Rock Cemetery.

James, the second son of John and Joan, when a young man became a teacher in the town of Sandwich, Mass. In 1698 he moved with his family from Malden to Cape Cod, where he lived until the close of the Revolutionary War. When the war was closing, a special effort was made to settle new lands in Maine with the families of Revolutionary soldiers. James, the grandson of James first, emigrated from Falmouth to the Kennebec Purchase, and



settled with his family in what is now China, Me. Hence the descent of Joseph Webber Chadwick: John<sup>1</sup> of Malden, James<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin<sup>3</sup>, James<sup>4</sup>, Judah<sup>5</sup>, Abel<sup>6</sup>, Joseph<sup>7</sup> Webber.

Mr. Chadwick spent much time and money in establishing his line of descent in New England, and after thirty years succeeded in connecting the Cape Cod Chadwicks with John of Malden.

Mr. Abel Chadwick, father of Mr. Joseph W. Chadwick, was one of the founders of the Free Baptist Church in China, Me. and was its deacon for many years. He and his wife were earnest Christian workers, and a religious atmosphere always pervaded their home. When seventeen years of age, Joseph went to New Hampton Literary Institution, New Hampton, N. H. and there fitted for college, graduating in the class of 1857. The next year he entered Bowdoin College, and notwithstanding that he taught five out of the twelve terms, he was graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors, ranking fourth in a class of twenty-seven.

On leaving college Mr. Chadwick became principal of New Hampton Literary Institution and had charge of the classical department for four years. In 1866 he was elected professor of Latin in Bates College, but did not serve, having accepted the place of usher in the Boston Latin School. He passed through the different grades of service during the forty years of teaching in the Latin School having been the head of the Latin department more than thirty years. Of his success the large number of boys admitted without conditions in Latin to Harvard College is a proof.

Mr. Pennypacker, present head-master of the Latin School, in "An Appreciation" published in a recent number of "The Latin School Register," said. "Mr. Chadwick

was a disciple of old-fashioned thoroughness in scholarship, and a firm believer in the dignity of his calling. He held the boys to promptness and accuracy, and he exacted as much or more from himself. He took great pride in the Latin School — in its traditions and in its standards and he felt that his task as a teacher was consecrated labor."

Retiring from teaching in 1906, he traveled much. He devoted his summers to farm life in Wolfeboro, N. H., where he helped found the Huggins Hospital, of which he became a trustee.

During the more than fifty years of residence in Malden Mr. Chadwick has been identified with many interests for the public good. He was for twenty-five years secretary of the Malden Industrial Aid Society, one of the founders of the Public Library, a member of the school-board for eight years, one of the founders of the Home for Aged Persons, and chairman of its executive committee until his death. He was for more than twenty-five years Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Edgeworth Mission. At the time of his death he had served as deacon of the First Congregationalist Church for twenty-five years. No other public interest was so dear to him as that of the church of which he was a member.

In 1863 he married Sarah Ellen Roberts of Malden. Of their three children one survives him, S. Percy R. Chadwick, head of the history department of Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H. In 1893 he married Lydia F. Remick, a former graduate of and teacher in New Hampton Institution, who survives him. Both wives were his former pupils.

**FRANK WENTWORTH PLUMMER, M. D.**

Frank Wentworth Plummer was born at Portsmouth, the old colonial capital of New Hampshire, February 20, 1870, and died at his home, 340 Pleasant street, Malden, December 15, 1917,—twenty-four days after his honored parents had most happily observed their golden wedding anniversary. He was the son of Selwin Byron and Sarah Garvin (Wentworth) Plummer. His paternal grandparents were James and Nancy (Daniels) Plummer—natives of New Hampshire, and his maternal grandparents were Elijah and Mary (Sherman) Wentworth, residents of Maine. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England. On his paternal side he was descended from Francis Plumer who emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony as early as 1634 and was the first "ordinary" (tavern) keeper in the "plantacion" of Old Newbury, 1635-1637. He also traced his descent through Samuel Plumer, a son of Francis, who was ferryman at Parker's river in Newbury from, 1649-1684, and a deputy to the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the time of King Philip's War in 1676. A kinsman Hon. William Plummer was a United States senator from New Hampshire, 1802-1807, and Governor of New Hampshire 1812 and from 1816-1818. Through his Daniels ancestry he was descended from Rev. Joseph Hull, a graduate of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1614, who after spending twenty-five years in the parish churches of Old England emigrated from Weymouth, England, to Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635 and spent nearly thirty years in bringing the gospel to the pioneers of New England. On his maternal side Dr. Plummer was descended from William Wentworth, a leading settler of Exeter, N. H. in 1639 and



*DR. FRANK W. PLUMMER*



later a permanent settler in that part of ancient Dover which is now known as Rollinsford. This ancestor is remembered as "Ruling Elder" in the First Church of Dover and as the progenitor of a staunch, high-minded, worthy posterity. Another ancestor Rev. James Keith, "a student of divinity," educated at Aberdeen, came from Scotland and was minister of the First Church of Bridgewater (now West Bridgewater) for fifty-six years, of whom Cotton Mather said: "He was a man greatly to be beloved, one among a thousand." Two of his ancestors were Mayflower passengers. They were Francis Cook and "grave" Richard Warren—men who had the exalted privilege of signing a compact which transformed themselves from a little band of Pilgrims into a grand old Commonwealth, the beginning of civil liberty for the world.

Soon after Dr. Plummer's birth his parents removed to Charlestown and a few years later to Malden. Here he received his training in the public schools. From the High School, then under the principalship of Mr. George E. Gay, he graduated in 1887. He was admitted to Dartmouth College on his Malden High School certificate and graduated therefrom in 1891 with the degree of A. B., receiving in 1894 the degree of A. M. in course. He studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School and graduated there in 1895 with the degree of M. D. After spending a year in the Worcester City Hospital, he decided to locate as a physician in Pleasant street in Malden. This was in September, 1896. His professional success was steady and rapid.

His college preparation supplemented by five years of professional training, adequately fitted him for his life work. Those who sought his advice soon found that they were in the hands of a physician who possessed good

judgment. He was withal a Christian physician and believed that each person possesses an immortal soul. In constantly handling bones and muscles and nerves Dr Plummer did not forget that these are the temporary home of the soul. With this conception constantly in mind the serious illness of his patients weighed him down with great personal responsibility. The burden of other lives committed to his care often made him a serious man. For more than twenty years he saw many approach the water's brink; some he had the satisfaction of seeing restored to health, others he saw cross the bar and enter the borderland.

In the spring of 1887, during the pastorate of Rev. Willis P. Odell, Dr. Plummer united with the Centre Methodist Church of Malden. Later when his parents removed to Somerville he took a letter of dismissal and upon his return to Malden in 1896 he was readmitted to the Centre Church. In 1914 he was elected a steward of this church. At Dartmouth he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. After locating in Malden as a physician, he became affiliated with many societies, including Converse lodge, the lodge of Stirling, the Royal Arch Chapter of the Tabernacle, the Melrose Council of Royal and Select Masons, Beausant Commandery of Knights Templars, the Malden Lodge, I. O. O. F. and the Patriarchs Militant.

He was also a member of the Malden Historical Society, of the Malden Medical Society, of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Medical Society. He was on the staff of the Malden City Hospital, treasurer of the Middlesex South Medical Society, president of the Malden High School Alumni, director of the High School Athletic

Field and chief medical inspector of the Malden public schools.

He was an energetic worker in what pertains to the public welfare, in the surgical work of the Red Cross and a conscientious physician, loyal to Malden and deeply devoted to his profession.

His marriage February 11, 1903, to Deborah Allen Wiggin, a graduate of Smith College in 1899, daughter of Hon. Joseph F. Wiggin, Mayor of Malden, 1888 to 1891, and of his wife, Ruth Hurd Hollis, was a happy union. Four children, Richard Wentworth, John Allen, Elizabeth Wiggin and Deborah Allen bless that union. He is also survived by his parents, one brother, Arthur James Plummer, and one sister, Mrs. Elmer L. MacDowell (nee Grace Daniels Plummer)—all of Malden. The funeral services in the Centre Methodist Church were largely attended and were conducted by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, who had joined Dr. and Mrs. Plummer in holy wedlock nearly fifteen years before, assisted by Dr. Archey Decatur Ball, pastor of Centre Church.

As was said of the Great Physician nearly nineteen centuries ago, so may be said of this good physician: "He saved others, himself he could not save." So in the midst of great usefulness to the community in which he lived, he entered "into that peace that passeth understanding" and joined the countless millions who walked this way and now belong to the ages.

---

#### HON. CLINTON WHITE.

Hon. Clinton White, a member of this Society, died at his home in Melrose, November 24, 1917, after a protracted illness. Mr. White was a native of Charlestown,



the son of George W. and Harriet (Farrar) White. His line of descent was from Thomas White of Weymouth, and included in his ancestry was Thomas Riggs, the first schoolmaster of Gloucester, whose ancient house, the oldest on Cape Ann, is still standing, and Samuel Pearl of Edgecomb and Wiscasset, Maine, who had a fine Revolutionary record. His father was a prosperous business man and upon his graduation from school the son entered business with him, but, not long after, established himself in a teaming business which soon assumed large proportions, so that through his active business life Mr. White became recognized as a leading authority on all matters connected with transportation in Boston, and on railroad and steamship lines. At a very early date he associated himself with a large concern, through securing the contract for doing all of its teaming, in consideration of his acting as the "outside man" in handling its affairs. As time wore on, he made similar contracts with sugar refining and other large manufacturing concerns, so that at one period he controlled docking facilities in various Southern and other ports, handling all these in connection with his Boston affairs, in loading or discharging cargoes at the points both of shipping and delivery. He served as a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1882, and at that time, through his membership upon a special committee, published the first collection of statistics of Boston, the forerunner of the elaborate work and publications of the Boston Statistics Department. Soon after he removed to Melrose and, while holding no local office—other than membership upon various school construction commissions, including the Melrose High School—he was active in promoting municipal improvements of various kinds.

Meanwhile Mr. White's mastery of transportation

problems led to a large influence in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which eventually resulted in his becoming an annual delegate to the meetings of the National Board of Trade, of which he was for a long period first vice president, his advice being sought by business men and business organizations in various parts of the country. Nothing but his refusal prevented his occupying the office of president of this national organization. His interest in the development of Boston's water front led to his selection as one of the Dock Commission twenty years ago, and the great development of the Commonwealth dock facilities at South Boston, including the expensive piers now there, was the result of his work. When the report of this special commission was made and its work done, Mr. White was appointed a member of the Harbor and Land Commission which did the construction work at South Boston referred to. In 1902, Gov. Crane transferred him to the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, now the Public Service Commission, upon which body he served for ten years, from which he retired when he reached the age of seventy.

Mr. White was a 32d degree Mason, a member of Faith Lodge and Couer de Lion Commandery Knights Templar and Howard Lodge Odd Fellows, all of Charlestown. He was vice president of the Charlestown Savings Bank, vice president, and for a time president of the Monument Bank, now a part of the Bunker Hill Branch of the American Trust Company where he served as a member of the advisory committee.

Probably no Massachusetts man has passed away in recent years who had a finer grasp of business and political questions than Mr. White. One of his characteristics was a passion for helping promising men in all conditions in life, and no finer tribute could be given any man than was con-

tained in many personal letters he received upon his retirement from public office, from men high in authority who attributed much of their success to his kindly suggestions and help.

He married Helen F. Crawford of Roxbury, who, with his only son, Harry C. White, and a grandchild, survives him.





---

---

THE REGISTER OF THE  
MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NUMBER SIX

---

---



**ALDERMAN LIBRARY**







*THE FIRST PARISH CHURCH*

# THE REGISTER

OF THE

## Malden Historical Society

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER 6

1919-1920

Edited by the Committee on Publication

---

LYNN, MASS.

FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER

1920

## FORM OF BEQUEST

---

I bequeath the sum of .....dollars to the Malden Historical Society, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and direct that the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society shall be a release to my estate and to its executors from further liability under said bequest.

Copies of this Register will be sent postpaid on receipt of one dollar.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

|  | PAGE         |
|--|--------------|
| "The Old Brick," <i>Deloraine Pendre Corey</i> . . . . .                               | Frontispiece |
| The Governor's Lady, <i>Charles Edward Mann</i> . . . . .                              | 13           |
| The Original Methodist Church of Malden Center,<br><i>Gilbert Haven, Sr.</i> . . . . . | 31           |
| Glimpses of the Past, <i>George Walter Chamberlain</i> . . . . .                       | 47           |
| The Register   |              |
| Officers . . . . .   | 58           |
| Committees . . . . .   | 59           |
| By-Laws . . . . .  | 60           |
| Members, 1919-1920 . . . . .   | 63           |
| Necrologies  |              |
| Charles F. Belcher . . . . .   | 68           |
| William Bradley Buckminster . . . . .  | 69           |
| James Henry Burgess . . . . .  | 70           |
| Darius Cobb . . . . .  | 71           |
| Charles Lynde Eaton . . . . .  | 74           |
| Deacon Edward Gay . . . . .  | 74           |
| Dr. R. J. P. Goodwin . . . . .   | 75           |
| Edwin Carter Gould . . . . .   | 76           |
| Arthur Prescott Holden . . . . .   | 77           |
| Ellen Watson Lane . . . . .  | 78           |
| Rev. James Mudge, S. T. D. . . . .   | 78           |
| Albert Lane Norris . . . . .   | 81           |
| George Edwin Smith . . . . .   | 82           |
| Charles Greeley Warren . . . . .   | 83           |



## **"THE OLD BRICK."**

**An Address Delivered at the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Parish Church of  
Malden, January 20, 1903.**

**By the Late DELORAINE PENDRE CORRY.**

---

On the twenty-first day of May, 1728, William Sprague, a grandson of Job Lane, the carpenter who built the second meeting house at Bell Rock, with his wife, Dorothy, made a deed of gift to the town of Malden of

"a Certain peice of land purely and intirely for the building and placing a new meeting house upon the said Land lying in the Town of Malden and County abovesaid Luises Bridge and the Pound on the West side of ye Road staked out which the Hon. Committee chose by the Town of Malden for the ordering the place for the new meeting house to stand have unanimously agreed on the ground given by the abovesaid William Sprague to the Town of Malden if they build a new meeting house on it this said Land is fifteen Rods long and six rod wide the length northerly and southerly and bounded as followeth Easterly on the Road Westerly on the Land of William Sprague northerly and southerly on William Spragues Land with all the Rights and Privileges thereunto belonging unto the Town of Malden forever if they will build a new meeting house on the said Land."

This piece, which contained about twenty-five thousand square feet of land, has been shortened upon its street line and extended upon its side lines by an exchange of land which was made in 1802, but its area remains

about the same ; and it is that upon which the house of the First Parish [1903] stands.

The old house at Bell Rock, after nearly seventy years of service, although it had been enlarged, was small for even the little knot of inhabitants which Malden contained, and it was far south of the centre of the town, which in its extreme length of nearly seven miles extended from the Mystic to Smith's Pond, far up in the present town of Wakefield.

The story of the dissensions which the change of location caused is a long one, and it illustrates the ease with which petty differences and local jealousies lead to bitter animosities and divisions. It includes, as results, the loss of the northern portion of the town, now known as Greenwood in Wakefield, and the incorporation of the South Precinct and the construction of the Second Church.

The course of the latter was one of little prosperity and much trouble. By appeals to the General Court and by law suits, real and threatened, it kept the town in a ferment from year to year, until, wearied and disheartened, it ceased from strife and maintained a feeble existence with little of spiritual or material life. The estrangement had continued for fifty-five years when, in 1792, the Rev. Eliakim Willis, formerly of the South Church, became the minister of the First Church and the pastor of a reunited people.

There is in existence a copy of a contract with Aaron Cleveland of Charlestown for building the new house ; but it is quite certain that the original plan was not fully carried out. The contract specified a house of forty-four feet by fifty-five feet, with two tiers of galleries and a steeple. But one row of galleries on three sides was built at first, the second row being added in later years ; and it

is likely that the steeple became a turret in which the ancient bell of Bell Rock was hung. The outside was to be painted "with a lead colour;" but it is said that both outside and inside were not painted and so remained to the end. Forty-six windows of six by four glass were to be provided and set in three rows. Seats and "a Handsome Pulpitt with a Handsome Canepe over it with ye Deacons Seats and a Communion Table and one pew" were specified. Other pews were afterwards built.

A rude plan, with a quaint description, of the house in its latter years is in existence, which clearly shows how simple were the furnishings of the Lord's House, and how much of discomfort must have been endured by our fathers and mothers upon each returning Sabbath.

The return of the members of the South Church and Parish found the meeting house too strait for the enlarged congregation, and the house was in need of substantial repairs. The town was troubled, as it has often been troubled since, by the need of building school houses; and the voters appear to have approached the question of the meeting house with reluctance.

On the ninth of September, 1799, a committee was chosen to "Consider wheather it is best to Repair the present meeting house or Build a new one." A report in favor of building a new house was accepted in October, and a committee was appointed "to git a plan." A plan was presented in December, and a committee was instructed to "Compute the Cost of a House agreeable to said plan;" but in January the voters appear to have become less willing to involve the town, and it was "Voted Not to Raise any Money to Build a Meeting house. Voted to *give* the old Meeting-house for the Town According to the plan on Record."



By this, it appears that some plan had been evolved to build by subscription; and a committee was appointed "to Restrict the undertakers of said house that said house May be finished according to the orders of said Committee." Two weeks later, the same committee was instructed "to lookout a Spot of land to Set the New Meeting-house on which shall be More Convenient."

Whatever may have been contemplated was held in abeyance; and nothing more is found relating to the subject until January 12, 1801, when the town approved of a report "respecting the measure of building a meeting house," and chose a committee "to form a subscription for the above purpose." The plan of a subscription failed; and in the next May, it was "voted to Build a Meeting house & choose a Committee to present the former plan of a meeting house to the Town with such alterations as they think will best sute the Town." Later, the plan was presented and accepted; and it was voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars, and a committee was chosen to "procure materials for the meeting house in the best manner they can."

There was now a delay of nearly seven months, until December 3, 1801, when a plan was submitted to the town, which provided for the building of a new house by a direct tax which should be refunded to the tax payers from the proceeds of the sale of the pews "at public Oction." The cost was estimated at five thousand and nineteen dollars, which was largely exceeded in the end. This plan was approved and ordered to be recorded; and it was voted to "Build a Brick Meeting House," and to "purchase the Bricks rather than make them."

The location of the new house, which appears to have been in doubt, was settled in April, 1802, when it was

"Voted the Committee have liberty to Hall down the meeting House when they shall deem it necessary. Voted the Committee Seet the new meeting house on any part of the town Square that they Shall think best." Later, the stones of the town pound, which adjoined the old house, were ordered to be used in the foundations of the new house, an order which, for some reason, caused the recorded protest of two voters. The windows of the old house were sold at auction; and an exchange of land was made with Nathan Waite "to accomodate the Meeting house" Most of the bricks which were used in the new house were made from clay taken from a pit near the present corner of Middlesex and Sherman streets.

The building was completed before January 10, 1803, when the town passed a vote of thanks to the building committee, ordered the sale of the pews at public auction, and appointed Wednesday, January 19, for the dedication. At the same time, an appropriation of fifteen dollars was made "for the singers on the dedication day;" and William Haskins and Samuel Waite, Jr. were appointed to "order the preparation." The story of the dedication may best be told in the language of the church record:—

"The brick Meeting House erected for Public worship in Malden was dedicated the 19th. day of January, 1803. Introductory prayer and Reading the Scriptures by Rev. Tuckerman of Chelsea. Dedicatory Prayer by Doctor Osgood of Medford. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Green from 2 Chro. 2 Chapter. 4 verse. Behold, I build an house to the name of the Lord my God, and dedicate it to him. The concluding prayer by Mr. Tuckerman, followed by appropriate music. This building has been erected in about 6 months and completely finished. It is enriched by a bell of 13 hundred weight Pre-

sented by Mr. Timothy Dexter of Newburyport and by a clock presented by Mr. John Harris of Charlestown. The expense of the house 7,646 dollars, as near as can be ascertained, which the sale of the pews fully equals."

And so was built the fourth meeting house of the town and the First Parish, the walls of which are now standing ; but which in its present appearance [1903] bears little resemblance to that of its early years. The bell, which was presented by the eccentric Lord Timothy Dexter, a native of Malden, took the place of the ancient bell of Bell Rock, and having become cracked was itself superseded by a new bell in 1824. The latter was replaced by a larger bell in 1835. The clock, presented by John Harris, a wealthy merchant of Charlestown, whose mother, Mildred Harris, lies in the old burying-ground at Bell Rock, at the close of the century of service still marks the flight of time and is a prominent object in the auditorium of the church.

As originally built, the house had a cupola on each of its eastern corners, in one of which the bell was hung. Both were removed in 1824, and a steeple, or tower, of four stages was built. One of the cupolas, used for domestic purposes, remained many years in the rear of the Charles Hill house, at the corner of Main and Irving streets. A line of galleries occupied the house on three sides, the pulpit, with its sounding board, being at the westerly end. The lines of the windows as now seen from the exterior mark the division between the floor and the galleries. The original interior arrangement continued until 1836-37, when a second floor, which now forms the floor of the auditorium, was put in and the sides galleries removed. The lower floor was then divided into three rooms. The larger room was upon the northern side and occupied the entire length of the building, with the excep-

tion of the space of one window at the front, which opened into a large closet or storeroom. The two smaller rooms, upon the south side, were of unequal dimensions.

Upon its completion, the large hall was hired by the town for its meetings, at a yearly rental of forty-five dollars; and there the voters met until the building of the town house in 1857. It was the Town Hall, distinctively; and there all the public meetings and entertainments were held. Travelling shows and itinerant lectures, of all grades and qualities, came to the Town Hall. There was the home of the Malden Lyceum, the long established and popular literary society of the town. There also, as a matter of course, the Sunday school held its sessions. The larger of the smaller rooms was "the vestry," where the weekly "conferences" and the church meetings were held. The smaller room was occupied for several years as the armory of the Washington Guards; and upon the green by the side of the house the weekly drill of the men took place in pleasant weather.

In 1857, a change was made by which the house arrived at its present condition. The lower floor was carried down to increase the height of the rooms, the inner partitions were removed, and the present division made. By the removal of the interior walls and stairways, the length of the auditorium was increased by the space of one window on each side. The steeple of 1837 being taken down, the present tower, in which are placed the organ loft and vestibule, was built outside of the old front wall. Arches were cut over the square heads of the windows, and new glazing introduced as it now appears. At the same time, a coating of stucco was placed upon the brick walls, an unfortunate addition which time is endeavoring to remove. With the town hall and the steeple, the

old-time orchestra disappeared from the Sunday service, and the present organ took its place. The Rev. Mr. Greenwood wrote soon after. "We have all we could desire. There are few, if any, more elegant buildings of the kind in the state. Its architecture and finish are faultless; its appearance rich and imposing." He further states that the cost of the alterations was about fifteen thousand dollars.

While the alterations were being made, the attic over the auditorium, which had, probably, not been visited for many years, was entered and the old town stocks, a relic of the Puritan days, were found reposing in the dust which covered them. Unfortunately, they were removed from their resting place and have been destroyed.

## THE GOVERNOR'S LADY.

Why One of Malden's Public Parks Is Called "Coytmore Lea."

By CHARLES EDWARD MANN.

---

Sometimes the most interesting narratives lie just along the path of history, unnoticed; and unless somebody becomes attracted by a minor detail and follows it out, the story is lost. One who studies early New England history notices that the circle of men who formed the company that eventually founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony, consisted of a coterie of friends. Some leading mind, Rev. John White of Dorchester, possibly, was quietly at work, from the days of the Pilgrim migration, planning for a Puritan commonwealth, and enlarging the circle, until it contained just the elements of strength he desired. From the days of the formation of the Dorchester Company to fish at Cape Ann, he enlisted John Humphrey (who was chosen lieutenant governor) to sail in the the Great Emigration; soon after, Dudley; then Cradock, and after the latter had conceived the scheme of sending the charter over in the custody of a man who should succeed him as governor of the plantation, last of all, Winthrop was chosen to lead the enterprise. A quiet, but forceful man, was with the project almost from the first—Increase Nowell, long the secretary of the colony.

The intimate official relations of many of these men were paralleled by intimate personal friendships, and they grouped themselves into neighborhoods and bore intimate trusts for one another. It was natural that Cradock, who

made large investments of his wealth in the new world (to which he never came) should have committed some of his interests to Edward Collins; others to Nowell; and that Winthrop should at first have established himself on the Ten Hills farm, adjoining the property of both Cradock and Nowell.

Increase Nowell married Parnel Gray. She was the daughter of Thomas Gray, of Harwich, county Essex, England, and Katherine, daughter of Robert Miles, of Sutton, in Suffolk. Her first husband, a man named Parker, died before 1626. She died in Charlestown in 1687. Thomas Gray having died, her mother married Rowland Coytmore, of Wapping, near London, and became the mother of Thomas Coytmore. Thomas Coytmore was therefore a half-brother of Parnel Gray and a brother-in-law to Increase Nowell.

Capt. Thomas Coytmore was a mariner, and, though he died early, distinguished himself in many ways, thus succeeding in coming down in New England history as one richly deserving the honor of having his name borne by one of Malden's public parks—"Coytmore Lea." On June 24, 1635, he married at Wapping, Martha, daughter of Captain William Rainsborough. Thus enters upon the scene the principal figure in this story, and we may imagine her as the daughter of one sea-captain and the bride of another, destined to a life of luxury—young, vivacious and winsome. Winsome, indeed! She had already won one husband, was to win two others (one the Hon. John Winthrop, governor of the colony) and to die brokenhearted because she could not win a fourth. Had Mr. Corey, with his fine sense of historical values, named the park "Martha Coytmore Lea," this story would have abundantly justified his choice.

In company with his mother, Katherine Coytmore, two sisters (probably Katherine Gray, who married Thomas Graves of Charlestown, and widow Susanna Eaglesfield) and his wife, Thomas Coytmore must have immediately sailed for Massachusetts Bay. He settled in Charlestown, in 1636; was made a member of the artillery company, 1639; was admitted to the Charlestown church, 1640; was elected a deputy to the Great and General Court the same year. In 1644 (Dec. 27), he was to lose his life by shipwreck on the coast of Cales (Spain).

There are facts in the early maritime history of New England that show that Capt. Thomas Coytmore was a pioneer in the adventure of furnishing this section with means of developing commerce, and for this alone, he deserves to have his name perpetuated, although long ago his body disappeared in the sea.

Spear, in "The story of the Merchant Marine," gives us this bit of history :

"In 1624 the Pilgrims exported their first cargo of fish. Boston sent its first cargo away in 1633. The owners of these fish had to pay three or four pounds a ton freight; and an agent in England who charged a good commission for doing so found a customer to buy them. The New Englanders saw that the vessel carrying the cargo made a profit for her owner. They saw, too, that an agent in a foreign country across the water would never have quite the interest in selling to advantage that they themselves would have if they were there to sell. In short, if the fish business were to be handled in the most profitable way possible, they must carry the cargo in their own ship direct to the consumer. Hugh Peter preached this doctrine with emphasis, without doubt, for it was he who led in building a 300-ton ship at Salem. From catching fish to carrying them to the oversea market was a short passage quickly made. With



this in mind, consider the brief story of the voyage of the good ship *Trial*, Capt. Thomas Coytmore, made after the fishing business was well in hand.

"The *Trial* was the ship (of 160 or 200 tons) built in Boston when the people there were stirred to emulation by the work of Hugh Peter in Salem. Loaded with fish and pipe staves, she sailed away to Fayal in 1642. Fayal was chosen because the people there had religious views leading them to eat fish instead of flesh on many days of the year, and they were wine-makers, who used many casks every year. The *Trial* found the market at Fayal "extraordinary good," and Captain Coytmore exchanged the fish and staves for wine, sugar, etc., which he carried to St. Christopher's, in the West Indies. There he traded wine for cotton, tobacco and some iron which the people had taken from a ship that had been wrecked on the coast, and was then visible, though so far under water that the wreckers had abandoned all work upon it. As the New Englanders were exceedingly anxious to get all kinds of iron things used about a ship, Captain Coytmore must needs have a look at the wreck, and after due examination, he determined to try to recover more of the wreckage. Sliding a "diving tub" (doubtless a good cask, well weighted, and with the open end down) above the hulk, he got into it, and having been lowered to the sunken deck, made shift to hook good stout grapnels to the valuable things lying within reach."

In 1636, Spear tells us, the *Desire* (120 tons) was built at Marblehead for the fishing business. In two years she made a voyage in the slave trade, and thus won enduring notoriety.

However, notwithstanding the courage and enterprise shown by Capt. Coytmore on the *Trial*'s maiden trip, the boat had a new skipper on her next voyage. Probably Capt. Coytmore saw opportunities to increase his worldly estate on land more alluring than those which bade him

tempt the perils of the sea. Though still living in Charlestown, he had established himself in that part of the big settlement known as "Mystic Side," and soon to be named "Malden." Thomas Coytmore, however, was to go down into history as of Charlestown, although when elected a deputy to the Great and General Court he must have been living on the spot that for two centuries has been recognized as the center of Malden. When the Indian trail from Saugus ("Saugust" was then Lynn) to the Medford ponds became a part of the Salem road, its course was changed so as to run from Black Ann's corner to a point where it crossed the ancient road from Reading and points beyond to Winnisemet ferry, being then deflected so as to run to Mr. Nowell's farm, covering what is now Edgeworth and including much of Medford. The point of intersection of the two roads became Malden square, and the house of Thomas Coytmore was very near the spot. History leaves us in doubt whether the house became the property of Joseph Hills and so his home, or whether it was sold by Martha Coytmore to Job Lane and was the house left in Job Lane's will as "the house where I now live" to his daughter, Dorothy Sprague. The Reading road came down from Forest street to Malden square on practically its present lines and crossed a portion of Thomas Coytmore's land near Mount Prospect, or Wayte's Mount. As Joseph Hills owned practically all the land from his house (which is now marked by the boulder at Malden square) to Wayte's Mount and Faulkner, excepting this Coytmore land, he easily persuaded the Captain to deed it to him. Mr. Corey was so uncertain on the matter that he did not put Thomas Coytmore's name on the memorial boulder, preferring to honor him by giving his name to the "Coytmore Lea," which is certainly a part of the Captain's original grant.

This grant included a part of the land upon which the High school stands and extended from the Salem road (now Pleasant street) and ran along the Three Mile Brook to a point near the Mount, not far from Clifton street. His water rights extended much further. Job Lane did not hesitate to include Spot pond in the property. However, although Coytmore built the dam across the brook at its present location (Mountain avenue) he resorted to purchase as a means of procuring a site for his "corne mill" south of the road, and here he may have built his house.

Under date of May 29, 1644, the Court took the following action: "If the towns in the Bay agree with Mr. Coitemore for taking charge of the Castle, he shall be accepted as Captain during the terme they shall agree with him for," etc. This made possible a military career for the captain, and had the agreement been for a long "terme" this fragment of the social history of the period would never have been written; but brave as he was, and destined to perish in an heroic death, he was not to lose his life in defending the Castle."\*

By 1644 Capt. Coytmore again heard the call of the sea. I do not know the name of his vessel, wrecked on the coast of Spain, but we may be sure one of the daring

---

\*The appearance of Captain Coytmore's name in connection with Castle island is clearly from the desire of the Court to forestall an unwise choice of a commander. But a short time before it had been determined to dismantle the Castle and distribute her armament among the different towns, for the reason that it was difficult to get lime for masonry and because vessels could reach Boston by a channel on the Bird island side of the harbor out of range of the guns of the Castle. But the visit of La Tour to Boston alarmed the Governor and the people. They realized that, but for his friendly spirit, they were in his power, and hastily perfected plans to rebuild the fort and close the Bird island channel. Six towns near the Bay—Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Cambridge and Watertown shared the labor and cost. It is a fine tribute to Thomas Coytmore's character and reputation that he should have been the choice of Winthrop, Dudley and their associates for the command. A contemporary record shows he was to have twenty men in summer and ten in winter. As they were to be without a minister, he would be considered as head of a family; half the men were to attend church every Sunday, and he every other Sunday. Lieut. Richard Davenport was finally chosen for the position.

and resources of the gallant captain must have fought to save his ship and cargo, for the lives of his crew and his own life, to the very end of hope. We are too far away from the time to do other than imagine the scene of storm and shipwreck, or try to bring back the days of loneliness, suspense, sorrow and despair suffered by the young wife until the time came when through the lips of a survivor or by some other means she found her worst forebodings realized.

In his few years residence in America, Thomas Coytmore had gathered quite a little property, most of it in land. He left behind him a small son bearing his own name, and the little Thomas Coytmore evidently found himself a person of consequence from an early date. His father had come into possession of "two lotts" of land near Ell pond, and on these the trustees of the Coytmore estate built a house for the use of the young man. In the vexatious process of attempting to create something like a straight highway from the circuitous meanderings of the Reading road, the commissioners appointed by the General Court made quite a detour to avoid taking any part of the "two lotts" of Thomas Coytmore. If Joseph Hills was not living in the original Coytmore house, it would appear that the widow contemplated selling it, and so planned to take up her residence with her son; but the course of events shaped things otherwise.

On the 14th of June, 1647, Margaret, the beloved wife of Governor John Winthrop, died. The Governor was then fifty-nine years old. He had been thrice married, first, April 16, 1605, to Mary, daughter of John Fourth, who brought him a very substantial property. She was buried June 26, 1615. He married, second, Dec. 6, 1615, Thomasine, daughter of William Clopton. She died

Dec. 8, 1616. His third marriage, April 29, 1619, was to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Tindall, Knight. She followed him to Boston in 1631.

This is not the place to rehearse her virtues or to picture the devotion of her illustrious husband to her. He was a good husband and kind and loving father—a patriarch, whose children and children's children have revered his memory and one whom Massachusetts has honored for centuries. This is the story of Margaret Winthrop's successor.

In a letter written to his son, John, dated 3 : (5) : 48, is a short postscript. "My wife salutes you all." Referring to this, his biographer (Robert Charles Winthrop) on page 380 of volume two of the "Life and Letters" says: "Governor Winthrop had not learned to live alone. His children all scattered, his old servants all dead or dying, in a land still thinly settled and but partly civilized, and with the weighty cares of government upon him—he needed the support and comfort which another marriage could alone afford him. And so, about the beginning of this year, he had wedded a sister of Increase Nowell, the old secretary of the colony and the widow of Mr. Thomas Coytmore—"a right godly man," and a gentleman of good estate, who had been a deputy to the General Court from Charlestown in 1640 and to some subsequent courts; but who had been lost at sea about three years before. The indentures of the marriage covenant between the Governor and Martha Coytmore were deemed important enough to be admitted to a place in the colony records, where they are spread out in detail, with many curious particulars of goods and chattels belonging to her. The Governor himself had not many goods and chattels to bestow. On the contrary, his part of the covenant contains

the following notable passage: "And whereas, the s'd John having disposed of his estate among his children, and such persons as he was engaged unto, so as he hath not to endowe the s'd Martha, and therefore out of the love he bears to her is careful to have her owne estate so secured to her as that by the blessing of the Lord it may be preserved and remaine to her and her children after the death of s'd John Winthrop, etc."

The covenant referred to appears in volume II of the Massachusetts Bay records, pp. 232-234, and is preceded by a deed from Martha Coytmore as executrix under Thomas Coytmore's will, in which she conveys to Increase Nowell, William Ting, Joseph Hills and William Stitson as foefees in trust for Thomas Coytmore, junior, one-half of his father's estate, the value of which she states to be 1266 pounds, nine shillings and seven pence. The other half of the estate was the property—"the goods and chattels" which she brought to Governor Winthrop as her marriage dowry and which he was so anxious to have secured to her in the event of his death. The Winthrop agreement shows a very different type of man from the third successful suitor for the fair Martha's hand—but we are anticipating.

The schedules of real estate and personal property included in these papers are illuminating, as bearing on Capt. Coytmore's wealth and also as enabling us to identify property of which his wife again found herself the heir upon the death of her third husband—but again we anticipate. Five hundred acres of land in Woburn were valued at 26:01:10; "ye house garden, etc.," at 120 pounds; "half the further mill," at 100 pounds; five cow commons at 10 pounds; 23 hay lots at 041.00.00; 85 acres of land by mill at 63:10:00; and 130 acres of land at Ell pond

at 22.00.00. Evidently the house at Ell pond was built later, by the ffoeffees. The inventory of household treasures need not be repeated here.\*

Mr. Watkins would take us to King, now State, street for the Governor's mansion, standing on the present site of the Exchange building, while the Governor's noted grandson, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, was content to go through life believing that it stood on Cornhill (now Washington street) at its junction with Marlborough street, facing up School street, and that its demolition furnished firewood for the British soldiers quartered in the Old South church during the siege of Boston. The Governor's property included both sites, while both authorities would doubtless have agreed that Josiah Blanchard, whose bones lie in Bell Rock cemetery, built the Old South church in Mrs. Winthrop's garden. Either site was about the same dis-

---

\*A while ago the writer was visited and asked to suggest incidents in the history of Malden appropriate for use in a "historical pageant," and suggested the courtship of Martha Coytmore by John Winthrop. The scene would be picturesque. Life was simple then. The Governor could not then take the train, the trolley-car, an automobile or a carriage. Carriages came into use during the next generation. Upon horseback he could have made a weary journey over the Neck, through Roxbury, "Punch-Bowl" village (Brookline), Cambridge, Medford and by the old Salem path to Mystic Side. Or he could have mounted his steed, proceeded through the North End to Ship street, whence Edward Convers' ferry would have landed him on the Charlestown shore, where Paul Revere, a century later, watched for the lanterns, thence he could have crossed Bunker Hill to the Charlestown shore, utilized the Penney ferry to Thomas Call's hostelry on the Mystic side shore and sought the home at the Widow Coytmore. That the courtship caused a social sensation goes without saying. Considerations of personal safety would have necessitated his having a body-guard. As the chief magistrate, he would have required men of standing and influence for his companions, while the publication of his ante-nuptial contract in the general court records shows the importance of the negotiations in his mind. So, knowing something of the personnel of the group counted among the Governor's intimates, we can almost recognize in the cavalcade the venerable Increase Nowell, the lady's brother-in-law, whose home, in the Edgeworth section, might have formed an ostensible destination for the excursion, Captain Robert Kayne of the artillery company, Richard Bellingham, Edward Collins and John Endicott. Judge Samuel Sewall, in his diary, written a few decades later, gives us a picture of what old-time courtship was like, though we cannot imagine such a sincere, grave and courtly man as Winthrop indulging in so flirtatious a passage as that between Widow Winthrop—the Governor's daughter-in-law—and Sewall. The judge, making a call, asked her to remove her glove. Madame Winthrop inquired why she should do so. He replied that he preferred to touch a live lady rather than a dead goat.

tance from the "mansion-house" of John Coggan, "the father of Boston merchants," at the corner of King street and Cornhill, who was to take his turn in befriending the luckless Martha, when she was again widowed.

There are many things we would like to know regarding the Governor's lady in the years that followed, but details are lacking. The Winthrop papers are rich in letters from the Governor to his son John, and to his other children, and good, genuine love letters to Margaret Winthrop and Mary Forth are not lacking—letters that reveal the warmth of his affection and the genuineness of his spiritual feeling—but either he wrote no letters to Martha Winthrop or there was nobody interested to preserve them. John Winthrop had reached the place where his highest ambitions were realized. There was no prouder position on this side of the water than the governorship of the Massachusetts Bay Colony; and nobody cared to dispute his right to it. Year after year he was re-elected, as a matter of course.

Martha Coytmore Winthrop had reached the height of her ambition, also. One hundred and fifty years were to pass before anything more pretentious was to be seen than the executive mansion on the slope of Beacon hill—before Martha Washington of Mount Vernon and Abigail Adams, the first mistress of the White House, should dispute the title of the first lady of the land.

On December 12, 1648, another son, Joshua, was born to the Governor. The boy must have brought both joy and misgivings with his advent. The Governor was not well, and in a few months, amid all the pomp and circumstance the young colony could muster, his body was to be laid in the King's Chapel burying ground. Young Thomas Coytmore had been provided for before his



mother left him to occupy her new estate, and was to die before he could make use of his wealth; but here was an heir, born into the world with no patrimony. His revered father was annually granted an honorarium of one hundred pounds in recognition of services creating a debt which never would—perhaps never could—be repaid. He was the infant brother of stalwart sons and comely daughters of Winthrop, most of whom had already received their inheritance, but at least two of whom must wait until Providence indicated whether the baby was to keep or release his hold on life before they could claim from the colony anything from their father's estate. We may be sure at this time Thomas Coytmore, jr., was replaced by little Joshua Winthrop in the mother's solicitude, while it is easy to imagine the fine old Governor studying the problem, until in an hour of respite from pain he summoned the old secretary of the Colony, Increase Nowell, (brother, not to Mrs. Winthrop, but half-brother to Thomas Coytmore) and told him to make the child the foster-child of the colony. We may reason that he must have committed the sacred trust to Nowell, for he was his life-long friend, a member of the Court, and, besides had a direct personal interest in the child's mother.

The Colony records show that the echoes of the funeral salutes had hardly died away (the Colony declined to permit Boston to reimburse her for the great quantity of powder borrowed and burned on the mournful occasion) when the council "unanimously agreed and voted that two hundred pounds should be given for the infant of our late honored Governor, John Winthrop, Esq., out of the next country levy."

Oddly enough, Nowell, or whoever made the entry in the records, forgot it, and sometime after, by searching,

was unable to find it, so he made inquiry among his associates, found they recalled the unanimous vote and had another passed.

Three days after the action cited above, May 10, 1649, this entry appears: "Forasmuch as our late honored Govern'r, John Winthrop, Esq., upon his death bed did express his tender desires toward his wife and youngest child, that if the country did think meete to bestow anything on him for his service donne, that it shall be to the said child, and remayne in the hands of the said wife, for its education, and the stocke preserved intire for the child's use, and forasmuch as the Courte hath not p'vided for the disposing of the estate in case the child should dye, the Court conceaving it just, and accordingly orders, yt in case the infant dyes before it attayne the age of twenty & one yeeres, the one third pte should accrew to the wyddow of our late honnered Governor, and the other two third partes, one third to Mr. Deane Winthrop and the other to Mr. Samuell Winthrop, they, as yett, having had no portions out of the Govern's estate, nor like to have."

On May 22, 1651, on the petition of Richard Parker and James Penn, Eight pounds per cent was voted to Mrs. Winthrop for the 200 pounds for the youngest child of John Winthrop. On October 19, 1652, it was voted to make the date of the 200 pounds payment the third month, 1649. On January, 1651, Joshua Winthrop died, and evidently the settlement of his estate—that is, the payment of the 200 pounds patrimony he never saw, to his mother and two big brothers—was still in process in 1652. On May 23, the Court voted that one-third part be paid to Samuel Winthrop if he could prove his right to it.

Apparently two months elapsed from the death of little Joshua Winthrop, when the wedding bells again rang

for his comely young mother. John Coggan's wife had died, and he lost no time in paying his addresses to the Governor's lady. He is said to have emigrated from Devon to Dorchester prior to 1635, and must have done so, if, as alleged, he opened the first shop in Boston. It stood "over against" his mansion, which would locate it on the present site of the Ames building. It was a hatter's shop. There are many scattered bits of information that show him to have been a keen man of business, but he could not have been wealthy, and plainly, among Martha's attractions were the one-half interest in the Coytmore estate which Governor Winthrop so thoughtfully secured to her and the one-third of little Joshua's endowment provided for her by the Court. Evidently he thought antenuptial contracts were a waste of time and paper. Suffice it to say, that in the years that followed, he found ample time to devote, not only to the former Governor's lady, but to Captain Coytmore's property, and especially to his mill. Valentine Hill operated the mill, as overseer or lessee, until it passed into the custody of Job Lane, but it seemed to be considered "Mr. Coggin's" mill and Martha Coggan seems to have been overlooked. Long after Thomas Coytmore's death, a grant of land in Woburn was located for his heirs, on petition of John Cogan, the land to be "at the charge of the pet'r until the right heir be determined." This land was in what is now Burlington, long known as Woburn Precinct. Thomas Coytmore, jr., had now disappeared from the record and was apparently dead; little Joshua was dead; but they were to have a successor in their mother's solitude. This was the third marriage of John Coggan, as well as of Martha. He had children by his former marriages, though not such a troop as had John Winthrop. The little stranger who came to the Coggan

mansion was alliteratively named Caleb, and for a third time his mother attacked the problem of rearing a son, soon to be, as had been each of the others, an orphan. In 1657, John Coggan died. His will was filed December 16 of that year. To his widow, Martha, he gave during her life, one-third of his estate; after her decease to her son, Caleb. To Caleb he gave his "now mansion house and house adjoining and two shops, all my farmes and land at Rumney Marsh, and my corne mill at Mauldon, 1-8 part corne mill in Charlestown, all my lands in Maulden and 500 accers in Woburn."

For some time the widow found herself in trouble in attempting, as executrix, to settle the estate. John Coggan had made a generous will, especially in disposing of Thomas Coytmore's property. It was all to be little Caleb's, together with land that had caused him much litigation, at Rumney marsh, and the Woburn land, which he held as trustee for Thomas Coytmore, jr. or his mother. Martha must have been charmed to have her spouse even giving away the Coytmore mill—but the lad was the beneficiary, so all was well, until the bills against the estate began to come in, and to eat it up. The overseers appointed declined to serve with her and she had to turn to the Court for light on the problem of how the boy was to be reared and educated and who was to make good the money spent upon him.

The Court put the problem up to John Norton and Thomas Danforth. They reported that there would be nothing left of John Coggan's estate for the education of Caleb, for at least some four or five years, and if more debts should happen to appear, for longer. They found, however, that an allowance of 20 pounds per annum while the lad was at school and 30 pounds per year while he

was at the "colledge" would be a meet recompense to the executrix, and recommended her to reimburse herself by the sale of the property in Malden and elsewhere, mentioned in the will.

Poor woman! The outlook was dark, indeed. In her perplexity but one solution presented itself; heretofore she had found release from her solitude and sorrow by re-marriage. Why not flee from her troubles again in the same way? Alas! No courtly Governor Winthrop was waiting to take her to his home this time; no bluff Governor Endicott was waiting to act as her legal cupid to unite her to another John Coggan. Foiled in her effort to find a suitable yeoman, even, in her desperation she turned to a husbandman. (No joke intended; the subject is far too serious.)

The dignity and poise of the Court was upset in the Fall of 1660 by a rumor that one of its wards would trouble it no more for friendly advice or financial succor. This is the record: "At a meeting of the magists., 24 Oct., present, dept. Gov'r, major Atherton & Recorder. The Magists, having binn informed of Mrs. Coggan, ye relict of ye late Mr. John Coggan, sudaine death, yt not without suspicion of poison, Ordered, yt ye recorder issue out a warrant to ye Constables of Boston to summon & impanell a jury of inquest for the inquiry how she came to hir end. And also judged it meete for ye preservation of ye estate left by hir behind hir, yt it may not be embezled but preserved, to appoint Elder James Penne & Deacon Richard Truesdall Administrators to the estate of ye late Mrs. Martha Coggan, empowering them forthwith to take into their custody the keyes, plate, &c. of ye said Mrs. Coggan & secure ye same, taking a true inventory of that estate and bringing it into ye next County Court & providing for her decent interment."

Joseph Rocke of Boston, who married John Coggan's daughter, Elizabeth, bound himself in 400 pounds to Edward Rawson, recorder, Feb. 24, 1662, as administrator of the estates of John and Martha Coggan. On him, therefore, devolved the duty, in the succeeding years, of carrying on the tasks Martha Coggan had lacked the courage to face. One was to secure evidence that Martha had borrowed money on the Coggan mansion from a neighbor and repaid it. Another was to discharge obligations for little Caleb's education. The Lane papers show that Job Lane, 1662, was forced to get Joshua Scottow and another to make affidavit that they saw Martha Coggan sign the deed transferring the Coytmore mill and pond to him. He clinched the matter by getting a quitclaim deed of the property from the Rocke and Robinson heirs of John Coggan; or we should have no Coytmore Lea.\*

Who composed the jury of inquest and the nature of their report, we can only guess. Few people could have been more keenly anxious for details of the tragedy than the unfortunate woman's step-sons and daughters, whose deceased father escaped having his name brought into the story through her third marriage. Doubtless countless numbers have read a letter written to John Winthrop, Jr., in Connecticut, from his father's old friend, Rev. John

---

\*Perhaps Coytmore Lea is as good a place as we have to identify with the homestead of Thomas and Martha Coytmore. The property was sold by Martha to obtain the money for the support and education of Caleb Coggin, as the story shows. Job Lane was evidently familiar with it. As the master housewright of the vicinity he probably built it. He was a well-to-do man all his life and disposed of each of the houses he had lived in by his will. When Connecticut was settled, he built the Governor's house for Fitz John Winthrop. In payment John Winthrop deeded him the Two Brothers farm in Billerica. By the Concord-Chelmsford road he built his farm house, still standing—two stories, with a lean-to. It shows just about the type of a house he was accustomed to build, one of them doubtless, the Coytmore house. Doubtless early Malden was architecturally mostly like them, while the ancient dormitory at Cambridge and the "artificial" meeting-house on Bell Rock, both built by Lane, were different.

Davenport (preserved in the Winthrop papers) with no knowledge concerning the victim, or why the second Governor Winthrop would be interested. But we know very well. After discussing another matter Mr. Davenport says:

"\* \* \* \* Sir, what I wrote in my former concerning Mrs. Coghen I had from Anth. Elcock, who received it at the Baye, *viz.* that she was discontented, that she had no suitors, and that she had encouraged her farmer, a meane man, to make a motion to her for marriage, which, accordingly he propounded, prosecuted and proceeded in it so farr that, aferwards, when she reflected upon what she had done, and what a change in her outward condition she was bringing herself into, she grew discontented, despaired, and tooke a great quantity of ratts bane, and so died. *Fides sit penes authorem.*"







*ORIGINAL CHURCH BUILDING OF THE CENTER M. E. SOCIETY*

THE ORIGINAL METHODIST CHURCH OF  
MALDEN CENTER.

From the Papers of 'SQUIRE GILBERT HAVEN.

---

The vicissitudes that usually lead to the destruction of ancient landmarks appear to have resulted in the preservation of the original house of worship of the Center Methodist Episcopal Church of Malden, a representation of which, as it now appears, accompanies this article. Its location, and adaptability as a dwelling-house, seems to have led to its preservation. In former issues of the *Register*, the story has been told of the efforts made, from the days of Whitfield, in 1740, through the days of Jesse Lee and Asbury, to plant Methodism here, until the coming of Father Timothy Merritt to North Malden in 1813. On May 15, 1815, Gilbert Haven, Sr., through most of his life known as "Squire" Gilbert Haven, moved from May (now Revere) street in Boston to Malden, into "E. Odiorne's new house," agreeing to pay at the rate of eighty dollars per annum. As had long been his custom, he kept an account book, and as he soon transferred his membership from the First Parish to the new venture of the "people called Methodists," which had his full allegiance and active support from that time on, it is not strange that the "Account Book" became something of a history of the church, particularly on the practical side. Mr. George Walter Chamberlain of the Committee on Publication of the Society has copied many of the entries in this Account Book, so that we have the advantage of having the facts that interested 'Squire Haven most, just as he wrote them.

Among many entries concerning his personal affairs, is the following on p. 126:—

"Dec. 23, 1817. Society for Promoting Sacred Music, *Dr.*

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| To 4 lbs. candles . . . . . | 73c |
| " 2 " " . . . . .           | 36c |
| " Candlesticks . . . . .    | 50c |

During the building of the church the society worshipped in the hall of the school-house on Pleasant street. Under date of May 25, 1823, this appears:—

"Centre School District, *Cr.*

By use of hall for 19 meetings at 58 cts . . . \$19.02"

On page 133 this statement of account is entered:—

"1825. Centre Methodist Society, *Dr.*

|          |   |             |
|----------|---|-------------|
| Sept.    | To 1 Day with the several carpenters drawing plan & getting proposals . . . . .             | 1.00        |
|          | " Cash paid for postage of 3 letters . . . . .  | .26         |
|          | " Journey and expenses to Newbury . . . . .   | 2.84        |
|          | To drafting obligations and journey to Lynn & cash paid for horse, &c . . . . .             | 2.00        |
|          | To journey to Charlestown for Dr. Gardner, laying out the land and cash for tolls . . . . . | .92         |
| Oct. 26. | To journey to get the Deed . . . . .  | 1.00        |
| " 31.    | " do and cash for tolls . . . . .   | 1.16        |
| Nov. 5.  | " journey to Boston and services about the House . . . . .                                  | 4.00        |
|          |   | <hr/> 13.16 |
|          | To 10 day . . . . .   | 10.00       |
|          | " 1 do . . . . .  | .50         |
|          | " cash for tolls . . . . .  | .23         |
| Dec. 1.  | " 1 Day . . . . .   | 1.00        |
| Jan. 2.  | " 1 Day . . . . .   | 1.00"       |

Page 134:—

"Malden, Novr 26, 1825

John Johnson . . . *Dr.*

To cash paid for getting lumber up as follows, viz:—

|  |      |
|--|------|
| To hands getting rafts up to Wf. . . . . | 1.00 |
| To Pltts 1 Day . . . . .                 | 1.00 |
| " Wetherbee 1 Day . . . . .              | 1.00 |

|   |      |
|---|------|
| " Dexter for man and team 1 Day . . . . .     | 4.50 |
| " J. Cox 2½ days . . . . .                    | 2.50 |
| " Burditt . . . . .                           | 2.00 |
| " Ramedill 3 Days . . . . .                   | 3.00 |
| " Leml Cox Himself and team 1½ Days . . . . . | 7.40 |
| " Wm Oliver Himself and team 1 Day . . . . .  | 4.50 |
| To D. Sargeant 1 Day . . . . .                | 1.00 |
| " Myself 6½ Days at 7-6 . . . . .             | 8.12 |
| " Refreshment for men . . . . .               | 1.17 |

---

 37.19

Deduct for Dexter's bill . . . . . 50

---

 36.69

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Dec. 24. To 115 lbs. of Nails at 6½ cts. . . . . | 7.48     |
| Nov. 28. " Cash pd. as per receipt . . . . .     | 400.00   |
| 1826   |          |
| Jan. 10. " 2 lbs. Nails . . . . .                | .13      |
| " 12. " 47 lbs. Nails . . . . .                  | 3.06     |
| " 14. " 2 lbs. Brads . . . . .                   | .28      |
| " 16. " Cash . . . . .                           | 32.      |
| " 17. " 62 lbs. Nails . . . . .                  | 4.03     |
| " 18. " Cash and passage to Boston . . . . .     | 10.25    |
| " 19. " Cash of J. Howard . . . . .              | 100.00   |
| " 20. " Cash . . . . .                           | 50.00    |
| " 25. " Turning two Columns . . . . .            | 3.00     |
| " Boreing 14 feet at 8 cts. . . . .              | 1.12     |
| " Cash for timber—1.25 Trucking .25 . . . . .    | 1.50     |
| " 4000 Best Shingles . . . . .                   | 15.50    |
| " Bringing Shingles & Columns home . . . . .     | 1.25     |
| Delivered forward . . . . .                      | \$666.79 |

[P. 135]

|                                  |      |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 1825 Unite Cox Dr.               |      |
| To 1 Hymn Book . . . . .         | .75  |
| Mrs. Estes Dr.                   |      |
| To 2 Hy. Books . . . . .         | 1.50 |
| 1826 Lemuel Cox Dr.              |      |
| Feb. 4. To 1 Hymn Book . . . . . | .75  |
| Samel Cox Dr.                    |      |
| To 1 Hymn Book . . . . .         | .75  |

[P. 136]

1825. Methodist Society *Dr.*

|      |   |        |
|------|---|--------|
| Oct. | To Cash pd to Gardner . . . . .         | 125.00 |
| "    | " " Jno Lynde . . . . .                 | 1.00   |
| "    | " " Saml Cox . . . . .                  | 1.25   |
| "    | " " John Bryant . . . . .               | 5.00   |
| "    | " " for recording Deed . . . . .        | .66    |
| "    | " " Corner stones . . . . .             | 6.50   |
| "    | " " Burditt & J. Cox . . . . .          | 1.67   |
| "    | " " Capt. Nichols . . . . .             | 24.00  |
| "    | " " Isaac Watts . . . . .               | 5.00   |
| "    | " " for teaming corner stones . . . . . | .50    |
| "    | " " John Johnson . . . . .              | 4.00   |
| "    | " " Johnson in teaming . . . . .        | 36.69  |

[P. 136]

|       |   |       |
|-------|---|-------|
| "     | " " Do in nails . . . . .                   | 7.48  |
| "     | " " David Sargeant . . . . .                | .50   |
| "     | " " Cash for refreshment . . . . .          | .52   |
| 1826. | Jan. 2. To My bill up to this day . . . . . | 16.91 |

---

Paid away to Jan. 2, 1826. . . . . 632.68

|    |  |      |
|----|--|------|
| 10 | To Cash paid David Sargeant for<br>putting underbutments . . . . .                 | 1.00 |
| "  | " Myself 1 Day preparing for raising<br>& putting under Buttments—vestry . . . . . | 1.00 |
| 13 | To Cash for timber for pillars & Trucking . . . . .                                | 1.75 |
|    | To $\frac{1}{2}$ day going down to engage the pillars . . . . .                    | .50  |
| 14 | " Nails to Johnson to this date . . . . .  | 3.47 |
| "  | " Paid J. Sprague for refreshments at raising . . . . .                            | 5.36 |
| 16 | To Cash pd Johnson . . . . .   | 32.  |
| 17 | " 62 lb. Nails to Johnson . . . . .  | 4.03 |
| 18 | " Cash paid Johnson . . . . .  | 10.  |
| "  | " pd Passage to Boston for Johnson . . . . .                                       | .50  |
| 20 | " Cash pd. Johnson . . . . .   | 50.  |
| 25 | " Cash pd. Howard for money had of<br>him for Johnson . . . . .                    | 100. |
| "  | " Cash for turning 3 pillars . . . . .   | 4.50 |
| "  | " " Boring 24 feet at 8 cts . . . . .  | 1.92 |
| "  | " Do for Horse & sled and time going after pillars . . . . .                       | 1.00 |
| "  | " 25 lbs. Nails to Johnson . . . . .   | 1.63 |

---

Amt. Carried forward . . . . . 851.09

[P. 137]

1825 Contra Cr.

Oct. By Cash Rec'd of the following persons

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Unite Cox . . . . .                                | \$20.00  |
| David Walt . . . . .                               | 20.00    |
| Benjn Willson . . . . .                            | 10.00    |
| Timo Bailey . . . . .                              | 2.00     |
| Mary Herring . . . . .                             | 2.00     |
| Sally Herring . . . . .                            | 1.00     |
| Nathl Pratt . . . . .                              | 5.00     |
| Aaron Walt . . . . .                               | 7.       |
| S. Leave . . . . .                                 | 1.       |
| David Sargeant . . . . .                           | 3.50     |
| Mrs. Aaron Walt . . . . .                          | 2.       |
| “ Hannah Gile . . . . .                            | 1.       |
| Huldah Tufts . . . . .                             | 5.00     |
| Lydia Tufts . . . . .                              | 3.00     |
| John Bryant . . . . .                              | 10.00    |
| Joseph Cheever . . . . .                           | 1.50     |
| A Friend . . . . .                                 | .50      |
| James Howard 2d . . . . .                          | 10.00    |
| William H. Richardson . . . . .                    | 5.00     |
| Joseph Mash . . . . .                              | 20.00    |
| George Emerson . . . . .                           | 3.       |
| Isaac Emerson . . . . .                            | 1.       |
| Rebecca Green . . . . .                            | 1.       |
| Wealthy Goodwin . . . . .                          | 1.       |
| Saml Cox . . . . .                                 | 1.25     |
| Gilbert Haven . . . . .                            | 5.00     |
| Dwight Fisher . . . . .                            | .50      |
| 1825 Nov. 7 Mrs. Williams on mortgage of the house | 500.00   |
| Mary Copeland . . . . .                            | 1.       |
| Isaac Watts . . . . .                              | 3.       |
| Leml Cox . . . . .                                 | 7.50     |
| 1826 Charles Pratt . . . . .                       | 2.95     |
| Timo Crane . . . . .                               | .25      |
| Thos. Odiorne . . . . .                            | 7.48     |
| Wm. Oliver . . . . .                               | 4.50     |
| Rec'd up to Jan. 2d, 1826 . . . . .                | \$668.83 |
| Jan. 11. David Sargeant . . . . .                  | 1.00     |
| John Sprague . . . . .                             | 5.00     |
| John Bryant . . . . .                              | .25      |

## MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 18. Mr. Mash . . . . .        | 20. |
| 19. James Howard 2d . . . . . | 5.  |

---

 700.08

[138]

Methodist Society *Dr.*

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1826. Amount brot forward . . . . .                                     | \$851.09      |
| Jan. 30. To Nails to Johnson . . . . .                                  | .78           |
| omitted 25. " Cash pd Johnson for shingles<br>Columns &c . . . . .      | 22.87         |
| Feb. 8. " Accepting Johnson's order pay-<br>able to Sprague . . . . .   | 17.00         |
| 16. " Nails to Johnson . . . . .  | 1.30          |
| 22. " Nails to Do . . . . .   | 4.23          |
| 22. " Cash pd Johnson . . . . .   | 13.           |
| " Services at different times . . . . .                                 | 2.00          |
| Mar. 9. " Cash for screws for Johnson . . . . .                         | .67           |
| " Accepting Johnson order pay-<br>able to Chamberlain . . . . .         | 30.00         |
| " Do payable to Sprague . . . . .                                       | 20.42         |
| 11. " Cash pd Johnson . . . . .   | 15.00         |
| Mar. 11. To Glass to Johnson . . . . .                                  | 38.48         |
| " 2 Doz. Hinges . . . . .   | 2.67          |
| 21. " Nails to Johnson . . . . .  | 2.71          |
| 23. " Do Do . . . . .   | .98           |
|   | <hr/> 1023.20 |
| 25. " Cash pd Johnson . . . . .   | 5.00          |
| 27. " Accepting Johnson's order in<br>favor of J. S. Sargent . . . . .  | 33.00         |
| 28. To 1 Day underpinning the steps<br>and other services etc . . . . . | 1.00          |
| 29. " Cash pd Johnson . . . . .   | 14.00         |
| Apr. 1. " 2 lbs. spikes to Johnson . . . . .                            | .16           |
| " Cash pd Jona Edmunton for bricks                                      | 15.00         |
| 3. " 15 lbs nails to Johnson . . . . .                                  | .98           |
| 4. " 15 lbs Do . . . . .  | .98           |
| 6. " 13 lbs. Do . . . . .   | .85           |
| 7. " Accepting Johnson's order in<br>favor of Odierne . . . . .         | 24.22         |
|   | <hr/> 1118.39 |
| To 20 lb. Nails to Johnson . . . . .                                    | 1.30          |
| " Glass to Johnson . . . . .  | 3.17          |

|   |                       |       |     |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-----|
| " | pd for teaming by Cox | . . . | .33 |
| " | Nails to Johnson      | . . . | .33 |

---

1124.19

[P. 138] error

## Methodist Society Cr.

|          |                                    |       |        |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 1826.    | By Cash rec'd brot forward         | . . . | 700.08 |
| Jan. 20. | " " Rec'd of Joseph Mash           | . . . | 59.75  |
| 25.      | " " Rec'd of Joseph Mash by U. Cox | . . . | 14.00  |
|          | " " Rec'd of Leml Cox on note      | . . . | 100.00 |
|          | " " " " Thomas Odiorne             | . . . | 2.52   |
| March.   | Cash of Jos. Mash                  | . . . | 15.00  |
| 15       | do " Stephen Tufts                 | . . . | 8.     |
| 18       | " of Joseph Mash                   | . . . | 6.     |
|          | " Do in Glass of J. Mash           | . . . | 38.40  |
|          | " 2 doz. Hinges of J. Mash         | . . . | 2.67   |

---

946.50

|         |                             |       |       |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| 25      | Cash of Jos. Mash           | . . . | 5.00  |
| 28      | " of Do of N. Cox           | . . . | 10.00 |
|         | Cash of Mrs. Watters        | . . . | 2.00  |
|         | " " Mr. Clap                | . . . | 1.00  |
|         | " " Louis Chisley           | . . . | 1.09  |
| Apr. 1. | " David Faulkner            | . . . | 2.00  |
|         | " Jona Edminston            | . . . | 17.00 |
|         | " Mr Smith                  | . . . | 2.00  |
|         | " Nathan Lynde              | . . . | 2.00  |
|         | " Mr. Coursen               | . . . | 1.00  |
|         | " Rev. Mr. Tuckerman        | . . . | 2.00  |
|         | " A Friend to the Cause     | . . . | 1.00  |
|         | " J. H. Putnam              | . . . | 1.00  |
| 5.      | " Charles Pratt             | . . . | 2.00  |
| 6.      | " Joseph Mash in Hymn Books | . . . | 9.00  |

---

1004.50

|   |                      |       |      |
|---|----------------------|-------|------|
| " | Joseph Mash in Glass | . . . | 3.17 |
| " | Lemuel Cox           | . . . | 1.00 |
| " | Jona Sprague         | . . . | 7.50 |
| " | Wm Emerson           | . . . | 3.00 |
| " | Rollins              | . . . | 3.00 |
| " | J. Parker            | . . . | 1.00 |
| " | J. Breden            | . . . | 1.00 |
| " | N. Tufts             | . . . | 1.00 |



|   |                |   |   |   |   |   |      |
|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| " | David Sargeant | . | . | . | . | . | 2.00 |
| " | J. Cox         | . | . | . | . | . | 1.   |
| " | Jesse Upham    | . | . | . | . | . | 3.00 |
| " | G. Emerson     | . | . | . | . | . | 1.   |
| " | James Wait     | . | . | . | . | . | 2.   |
| " | Isaac Shute    | . | . | . | . | . | 1.   |
| " | Wm Brown       | . | . | . | . | . | 5.   |
| " | Mr. Pickering  | . | . | . | . | . | 3.   |

Carried forward . . . . . \$1043.17

[Page 140]

|          |   |   |   |   |   |                 |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| 1826.    | John Johnson                                      |   |   |   |   | <i>Dr.</i>      |
|          | Amount brot forward                               | . | . | . | . | \$666.79        |
| Jan. 25. | To 25 lbs. Nails 6½c                              | . | . | . | . | 1.63            |
| 30.      | " 12 " Do   | . | . | . | . | .78             |
|          | 200 p Glass brot forward                          | . | . | . | . | 32.             |
| Feb. 8.  | Acceptance of your order payable to J. Sprague    | . | . | . | . | 17.             |
| 11.      | " 20 lbs. Nails 6½                                | . | . | . | . | 1.30            |
|          | " 65 Do   | . | . | . | . | 4.23            |
|          | " Cash  | . | . | . | . | 13.00           |
|          | " Glass for Circulars                             | . | . | . | . | 6.48            |
| March 9. | " Cash pd for screws                              | . | . | . | . | .67             |
|          | " Accepting ye order in favor of Chamberlain      | . | . | . | . | 30.00           |
| 10.      | " Do in favor of Sprague                          | . | . | . | . | 20.42           |
|          | To 2 Dozen of Hinges                              | . | . | . | . | 2.67            |
| 11.      | " Cash pd Johnson                                 | . | . | . | . | 15.00           |
| 21.      | " 37 lbs. Nails 6½                                | . | . | . | . | 2.41            |
|          | " 2 lbs. Brads                                    | . | . | . | . | .30             |
| 23.      | " 15 lbs. Nails 6½                                | . | . | . | . | .98             |
|          |   |   |   |   |   | <u>\$815.66</u> |
| 25.      | " Cash by J. Mash                                 | . | . | . | . | 5.              |
| 27.      | " Accepting your order in favor of J. S. Sargeant | . | . | . | . | 33.             |
| 29.      | " Cash  | . | . | . | . | 14.             |
|          | " 30 lb Nails Deld by Burrows                     | . | . | . | . | 1.95            |
| Apl 1.   | " 2 lbs Spikes                                    | . | . | . | . | .16             |
| 3.       | " 15 lbs Nails                                    | . | . | . | . | .98             |
| 4.       | " 15 lbs Do                                       | . | . | . | . | .98             |
| 6.       | " 13 lbs Nails                                    | . | . | . | . | .85             |
| 7.       | " Order in favor of Odiorne                       | . | . | . | . | 24.22           |
|          |   |   |   |   |   | <u>896.80</u>   |

|     |                                     |               |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 10. | " Cash . . . . .                    | 50.00         |
|     | " paying Sargent for boards . . . . | 18.28         |
|     |                                     | <u>978.38</u> |

[Page 141]

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| John Johnson   | <i>Dr.</i>     |
| Brot up . . . . .  | 978.83         |
| To accepting to pay S. Sprague . . . .                       | 17.25          |
| " " " " U. Chamberlain . . . .                               | 17.24          |
| " payg Note of Goodridge & Fletcher . .                      | 33.53          |
|  | <u>1046.40</u> |
| " Accepting your order payable to<br>Capt. Nichols . . . . . | 115.00         |
|  | <u>1161.40</u> |
| Deduct for Glass . . . . .                                   | 7.00           |
|  | <u>1154.40</u> |
| "Note . . . . .  | 50.00          |
| Cash to Balance . . . . .                                    | 131.60         |
|  | <u>1336.00</u> |

[Page 142]

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Methodist Society  | <i>Dr.</i>       |
| 1826 Amount brot forward . . . . .                                       | \$1124.19        |
| Apr. 10. Cash to Johnson . . . . .                                       | 50.00            |
| to Bailey & Odiorne for funnell, black-<br>smith work and time . . . . . | 2.07             |
|  | <u>1176.26</u>   |
| Deduct for Starbuck Sargeant's bill<br>taken by Jos. Mash . . . . .      | 33.              |
|  | <u>\$1143.26</u> |
| Accepting order in favor of J. Sprague . .                               | 17.25            |
| Do Do U. Chamberlain . . . . .   | 17.24            |
| Cash . . . . .   | 131.60           |
|  | <u>1309.35</u>   |
| To amt deducted on glass . . . . .                                       | 7.00             |
| " paying Goodridge & Fletcher's Note . .                                 | 33.53            |
| " S. Sargeant by Jos. Mash . . . . .                                     | 51.28            |
|  | <u>1401.16</u>   |
| To Pd Johnson by Jona Sprague . . . .                                    | 7.50             |
|  | <u>1408.66</u>   |

|    |   |                  |
|----|---|------------------|
|    | To Cash pd for iron work about the chimney . . . . .                    | 1.00             |
|    | To putting on lock for the vestry and work abt tending Masons . . . . . | 1.62             |
| 22 | 1½ days work painting, putting up lamps &c. . . . .                     | 1.50             |
|    | Cash pd for refreshment . . . . .                                       | .22              |
|    | Cash pd Capt. Wm Nichols . . . . .                                      | 65.00            |
|    |   | <u>1478.00</u>   |
|    | Cash pd Capt. Stiles for Boards for galery . . . . .                    | 1.50             |
|    | Cash for Bombagest . . . . .  | .30              |
|    | Cash to Bailey, wire, etc. . . . .                                      | 1.22             |
|    | Do to Odiorne . . . . .   | 2.18             |
|    |   | <u>1483.20</u>   |
|    | To 6 days work . . . . .  | 7.50             |
|    | " 1½ day writing deeds . . . . .  | 1.87             |
|    | " 1 day Delivering deeds . . . . .                                      | 1.25             |
|    |   | <u>\$1492.82</u> |
|    | Carried forward   |                  |

[P. 143]

|         | Contra   | Cr.            |
|---------|--|----------------|
| 1826    | Amount brot forward . . . . .                        | \$1043.17      |
| April 7 | By cash of Lemuel Cox on note . . . . .              | 100.           |
|         | " " Richard Lewis . . . . .                          | 2.00           |
|         | " " John Lewis . . . . .                             | 2.00           |
|         | " " James Crane . . . . .                            | 3.00           |
|         | " " S. G. Estes . . . . .                            | 5.00           |
|         | " " Aaron Wait . . . . .                             | 3.00           |
|         | " " Joseph Chevers . . . . .                         | 1.50           |
|         | " " Joseph Mash . . . . .                            | 188.53         |
|         |  | <u>1348.20</u> |
|         | " " Joseph Mash agreeing to pay S. Sargent . . . . . | 51.28          |
|         |  | <u>1399.48</u> |
|         | " Cash recd of J. Mash by U. Cox . . . . .           | 2.00           |
|         | " Lemuel Cox . . . . .                               | 1.60           |
|         | " Isaac Stiles . . . . .                             | 1.00           |
|         | " Jane Sprague . . . . .                             | .50            |
|         | " A Friend . . . . .                                 | 1.00           |
|         | " Stephen Lewis . . . . .                            | 5.00           |
|         | " Dr. Buck by U. Cox . . . . .                       | 5.00           |
|         | " Jos. Lyndes . . . . .                              | 2.00           |

|                          |           |         |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| " Esther Mitchell        | . . . . . | .50     |
| 22 " James Howard (Lent) | . . . . . | 10.00   |
| " Wm. Brown (Do)         | . . . . . | 20.00   |
| " Benja Wilson (Do)      | . . . . . | 5.00    |
| " Aaron Wait (Do)        | . . . . . | 5.00    |
| " Unite Cox (Do)         | . . . . . | 3.00    |
| " Joseph Mash            | . . . . . | 20.00   |
|                          |           | <hr/>   |
|                          |           | 1481.08 |
| " Barnard Newhall        | . . . . . | 2.00    |
|                          |           | <hr/>   |
|                          |           | 1483.08 |

The trustees gave their note to Capt. Wm Nichols jun for 50 dollars payle in Six Months Due him for plastering vestry \$18.20.

Malden, April 22, 1826. The trustees of the Methodist Meeting House this day prized the pews as follows, viz:

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| No. 1—\$40 | No. 2—\$40   |
| 3—40       | 4—40         |
| 5—40       | 6—40         |
| 7—40       | 8—40         |
| 9—37       | 10—37        |
| 11—32      | 12—32        |
| 13—28      | 14—28        |
| 15—20      | 16—20        |
| 17—15      | 18—15        |
| 19—15      | 20—15        |
| 21—35      | 22—35        |
| 23—37      | 24—37        |
| 25—42      | 26—42        |
| 27—40      | 28—40        |
| 29—40      | 30—40        |
| 31—40      | 32—40        |
| 33—40      | 34—40        |
| 35—37      | 36—37        |
| 37—32      | 38—32        |
| 39—28      | 40—28        |
| 41—20      | 42—20        |
| 43—15      | 44—15        |
| 45—15      | 46—15        |
| 47—12      | 48—12        |
| <hr/>      | <hr/>        |
| \$740      | \$740—\$1480 |

[P. 145]

Malden, April 29, 1826.

The Trustees of the Meeting House of the Methodist Episcopal Church & Society in the Centre of Malden sold the following numbered pews:

| No. | Purchaser.                         | Price.  |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------|
| 37  | John Bryant                        | \$40.00 |
| 25  | John Sprague                       | 51.50   |
| 6   | Leml Cox                           | 40.00   |
| 26  | James Howard 2d                    | 46.00   |
| 23  | Unite Cox                          | 38.00   |
| 21  | Jonathan Sprague, Jun.             | 37.00   |
| 29  | Aarop Wait                         | 40.00   |
| 47  | John Sprague                       | 13.00   |
| 5   | Joseph Mash                        | 42.00   |
| 30  | Benjamin Wilson                    | 41.00   |
| 32  | Lydia Tufts and Sisters            | 41.00   |
| 4   | Benjamin Wilson                    | 41.50   |
| 7   | Unite Cox                          | 43.50   |
| 45  | Henry Pitts                        | 16.00   |
| 37  | Nathan Rollins                     | 32.00   |
| 35  | Joseph Mash                        | 37.00   |
| 11  | David Sargent                      | 32.00   |
| 22  | Charles Pratt                      | 35.50   |
| 3   | Joseph Mash                        | 43.50   |
| 9   | Charles Lewis, Esq.                | 37.00   |
| 38  | G. Haven                           | 37.00   |
| 27  | Phinehas Green Jr & Nath Howard 2d | 40.00   |
| 36  | Thomas Odiorne                     | 37.00   |
| 8   | Samuel G. Estes                    | 40.00   |
| 38  | Jona Edmunton                      | 32.00   |
| 28  | R. H. Wade                         | 30.00   |

[P. 146]

Malden, May 1, 1826.

Rented Pew No 38 to Dwight Fisher for one year at

Rented a seat in pew No. 15 to Susan Daniels for \$ .50

Rented Pew No 10. to Joseph Cheever for (per year) \$2.75. Gave up May 1, 1828.

Rented a Seat in pew No. 28 to Miss Ruth Chandler for \$1.00

Rented a Seat in pew No. 40 to Mrs. Hogans for .67; also to Sophia Lear for .67.

May 16. Lett Pew No. 39 to Asaph Winship for 1 year at 2.10

Lett a Seat in Pew 1 to Timo Crosfield for .75

Lett a Seat in Pew No. 40 to T. C. Thacher for .67.

Lett Pew No. 13 to Lous Tufts for 2.10

June 1. Lett Pew No. 2 to Benja Hoskins for \$3. per year

July 1. Lett Pew No. 34 to George Barratt &amp; Others for \$3.00

Lett a seat in Pew No. 28 to Mrs. Mitchell for \$1.00

Lett a seat in pew to Mrs. Burditt for \$1.00 Gratis.

Dec. 1. Lett seat in pew No. 34 to Silas Sargent.

1827. June 1. Let seat in pew No. 12 to R. Chandler & S. Queen at 4-6 each

[Page 147]

Malden, May 7th 1826.

Received 7 Hymn Books & 3 Disciplines of Mr. Mash

Mr. Morse Dr. to 1 Hy Book .75

Sold a Hym Book to Mr. Gould .75

Saml Cox Dr to one Hymn Book .75 on the day settled for.

Received of Jona Edmunster for Pew 15.00

Received of Lydia Tufts and Sisters for 1 Pew 32.00

Paid Aaron Waitt for money Borrowed 5.00

May 14, 1826 Mrs. Hogans Dr. to 1 Hymn Book .75

Joseph Mash Dr.

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| To Cash recd of Mr. Bryant . . . . . | \$20.00 |
| " Do of Jas. Howard . . . . .        | 10.00   |
| " Do of myself . . . . .             | 6.00    |

\$36.00

To be paid by the Stewards the first money they collect. (Recd of the above \$6.00) see credits.

[Page 168]

| Methodist Society   | Dr.              |
|---|------------------|
| Amount Brot Forward . . . . .   | 1493.82          |
| To Cash pd A. Waitt . . . . .   | 5.00             |
| " Do " Wm Brown . . . . .   | 20.00            |
| " Do " John Cox . . . . .   | 5.00             |
| " Do " Fitch Wade . . . . .   | 8.00             |
| " Do for Curtains . . . . .   | 2.50             |
| " Do to Joseph Mash . . . . .   | 6.               |
| " Amt charged E. Wade for painting by myself . . . . .  | 1.00             |
| " Cash pd for Boards & Nails 1 day altering<br>Singing Gallery . . . . .  | 2.25             |
| May 26. Order charged to Wade in favor of D. Sargent . . . . .  | 5.00             |
| Cash for paper . . . . .  | .20              |
| Services for superintending the Building<br>the House &c. as per agreement of com-<br>mittee not before charged . . . . . | 15.00            |
| June 16. Cash paid to E. Buck Esqr for acknowledging<br>deed . . . . .  | .33              |
|   | <u>\$1564.10</u> |
| Cash for Blind . . . . .  | 6.00             |
|   | <u>\$1570.10</u> |

## MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Cash for Boards & Labor fixing Platform in<br>pulpit & Benches in the Vestry . . . . | 1.50      |
|  | <hr/>     |
| Cash pd Wm Nichols . . . . .   | \$1571.60 |
|  | 19.20     |
|  | <hr/>     |
| Cash pd Wm Nichols Note . . . . .  | 1590.80   |
| Interest on Do . . . . .   | 50.00     |
| Cash pd E. Wade . . . . .  | 1.62      |
| Do " J. Johnson's Note . . . . .   | 30.00     |
| Interest on Do . . . . .   | 50.00     |
|  | 1.75      |
|  | <hr/>     |
| Carried forwd . . . . .  | \$1724.17 |

[Page 149]

|          |   |           |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1826.    | Contra Cr.  |           |
|          | Amount brot forward . . . . .   | \$1483.08 |
| May 1.   | By cash rec'd of Jona Edminster for pew                                     | 15.00     |
|          | By Do Lydia Tufts & Sisters for pew   | 32.00     |
| 20.      | " order of Ed Wade in favor of David<br>Sargent . . . . .                   | 5.00      |
|          | " Cash of T. Odiorne for pew . . . .  | 27.00     |
|          |   | <hr/>     |
|          |   | 1562.08   |
|          | By My Pew 37 \$5 out . . . . .  | 32.00     |
|          |   | <hr/>     |
|          |   | 1594.08   |
|          | Recd of Joseph Mash for Blind . . . .                                       | 6.00      |
|          |   | <hr/>     |
|          | Carried forward . . . . .   | \$1600.08 |
| April.   | Edward Wade   | Dr.       |
|          | To 1 day painting on the Meeting House                                      | 1.00      |
|          | To Cash pd Fitch Wade for painting on<br>outside of Meeting House . . . . . | .83       |
| May 20.  | To pd your order to David Sargeant . .                                      | 5.00      |
| Nov. 14. | " Cash on a-c. . . . .  | 30.00     |
|          |   | <hr/>     |
|          |   | 36.83     |

Next quarterly Meeting in the Centre on the 7th of September afternoon & evening [1826].

Next quarterly Meeting at the north end October 28th & 29th.

[Page 150]

1827. Dec. 1. Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Elliott hired Pew 34 at \$3 per year.

[Page 151]

1827. May. Let Pew No. 1 to Mr. Sable & Mr. Gove.

|          |   |   |       |
|----------|---|---|-------|
|          |   | { James Howard & Unite Cox Dr for<br>Pew No. 7 purchased April 29, 1826<br>Interest from May 1, 1826. | 43.50 |
| Sep. 26. | Lett 2 seats in Pew No. 38 to Hosea R.<br>Taylor at \$1.50. |   |       |

[Page 152]

|                                 |      | Methodist Society                                      | Dr.     |
|---------------------------------|------|--|---------|
| 1826.                           | Nov. | To Amt brot forward . . .                              | 1724.17 |
|                                 |      | " Cash paid Mrs. Williams . .                          | 30.00   |
|                                 |      | " " dedd D. Sargent for Con-<br>tingent expenses . . . | 5.00    |
| 1827.                           |      | " Assuming E. Wade a-c balance .                       | 35.87   |
|                                 |      | " To Writing Deeds . . .                               | 2.00    |
| Sept. 22.                       |      | " Pay 91 yrs. Interest on Notes to<br>Leml Cox . . .   | 12.00   |
|                                 |      | Endorsing on Note to Leml Cox                          | 70.46   |
| Octo                            |      | " Cash pd for Books S. School . .                      | .72     |
|                                 |      | " Note from G. Haven for his Pew .                     | 37.00   |
|                                 |      |  | <hr/>   |
|                                 |      |  | 1917.22 |
|                                 |      |  | 17.36   |
|                                 |      |  | <hr/>   |
| Balance carried to page 157 . . |      |  | 1934.58 |

[Page 153]

|             |       | Contra   | Cr.     |
|-------------|-------|--|---------|
| 1826.       |       | By amt brot forward . . .  | 1600.08 |
| Oct.        |       | " Recd of Wm Brown . . .   | 14.00   |
|             |       | " " Edward Newhall . . .   | 4.00    |
|             |       | " " Benja Haskins pew rent . .                                   | 1.00    |
|             |       | " " George Barrett do . . .                                      | 1.00    |
|             |       | " Charles Pratt, Pew and intst .                                 | 30.90   |
|             |       | " Samuel Wait . . .  | 85.00   |
|             |       | " James Howard 2d endorsed on note                               | 9.75    |
|             |       | " B. Wilson endorsed on his note .                               | 12.00   |
| [153 cont.] |       |  |         |
|             |       | " Saml Wait . . .  | 15.00   |
|             |       | " Nathan Rollins, Note and Interest                              | 15.04   |
|             |       | " Wm Brown by D. Sargent . .                                     | 13.00   |
| 1827.       | April | " By Cash recd of S. G. Estes on Note<br>17.50 Interest 1.05 . . | 18.55   |
|             |       | " Do " " Mrs. Floyd . . .  | 1.00    |
| May         |       | " " " " Lois Tufts pew rent . .                                  | 2.10    |
| June        |       | " " " " Susan Daniels Do . .                                     | .50     |
|             |       | " " " " R. Chandler Do . .                                       | 1.00    |



|       |   |   |   |   |         |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---------|
|       | " | " | " | Esther Mitchell Do . . .                | .50     |
| Augt  |   |   |   | Interest recd on A. Walitt's note . . . | 1.68    |
|       |   |   |   | Rec'd John Sprague's Note . . .         | 51.50   |
|       |   |   |   | " Interest on do . . .                  | 4.12    |
| Sept. |   |   |   | rec'd Lemuel Cox's Note . . .           | 30.00   |
| "     |   |   |   | Intrt rec'd on Do . . .                 | 2.46    |
| Octo. |   |   |   | rec'd Rollins Note . . .                | 14.50   |
|       |   |   |   | " Interest on Do . . .                  | 1.25    |
| Nov   |   |   |   | Interest on B. Wilson's Note . . .      | 1.70    |
|       |   |   |   | " " " Wilson & Howard's Note . . .      | 1.95    |
| 1828. |   |   |   | of B. Hoyt, Pew rent . . .              | 1.00    |
|       |   |   |   |   | <hr/>   |
|       |   |   |   |   | 1934.58 |

The two sides of Squire Haven's characteristic ledger having arrived at a balance, it may be well to stop the narrative at this point. In a recent copy of the *Register* the program of the service of dedication was published. The story told by the entries in the Squire's account is interesting, because of the history that can be read between the lines. From the records of the pew sales the congregation to whom Father Merritt preached his dedication sermon may be reconstructed. The tireless activity of Father Joseph Marsh, whether in furnishing glass, securing hymn books, finding money or purchasing pews, is very evident. The sturdy devotion of Gilbert Haven superintending the work of construction, putting in days' works of manual labor here and there, as needed, for which he counted his time as worth a dollar, paying as he went along, but keeping so careful a record the close of any day would find him ready for an accounting, a "good and faithful steward," who long ago has heard the word "well done!"

Oliver Wendell Holmes preserved the frigate Constitution by eloquently committing her to the winds and waves and storms. So, when this church building had served its generation it was discarded, and still survives, in a good state of preservation, while many succeeding generations have passed away.

## GLIMPSES OF THE PAST.

Miscellaneous Facts Concerning Ancient Malden.

Contributed by GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN, M. S.

## THE FIRST PARSONAGE OF MALDEN.

Eight or ten rods south of the Judson-Cobb-Wilson house on Main street stood the first parsonage of the First Parish of ancient Malden. That house was the home of Revd. Marmaduke Matthews, Michael Wigglesworth, David Parsons and Joseph Emerson.

Mr. Emerson occupied the first parsonage about two years and the present Judson-Cobb-Wilson house nearly forty-three years. After completing nearly forty-six years as minister of the First Parish of Malden he died in the present parsonage 13 July, 1767, in the 68th year of his age. Here followeth a contemporaneous account of the destruction of the first parsonage as printed in two Boston newspapers :

The *New England Courant* from Monday, July 27 to

Monday, August 3, 1724 :

"Boston, August 3. On Friday night last [July 31] the Dwelling House of the Reverend Mr. Emerson of Malden was burnt to the Ground, and 'tis said almost all his Books and Household Goods are lost."

The *Boston News-Letter* from Thursday, July 30 to

Thursday, Aug. 6, 1724 :

"Boston, Aug. 5. On Friday Night last [July 31, 1724] the Dwelling House and most of the Goods, &c., of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Emerson of Malden, were consumed by fire."

From the *Boston Gazette or Weekly Journal* of Tuesday,  
June 4, 1751

## ADVERTISEMENT.

"The Ferry, commonly called Penny-Ferry, between Charlestown & Malden with a good dwelling-House for a Tavern, & seven Acres of mowing Land on Malden Side. Any Person or Persons minded to hire the same may apply to the Select Men of Charlestown, who are impowered to Let or Lease the same."

From the *New England Chronicle* or the *Essex Gazette*  
published at Cambridge, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1775:

"Last Sabbath [Aug. 6] the Enemy set Fire to the House at Penny Ferry, Malden Side, which was consumed. This building was commanded by their Cannon on Bunker Hill."

The same paper published at Cambridge, Sept. 7, 1775, contains two Malden items, viz:

"One of the Enemy's Serejants having ventured out a Gunning was taken prisoner at Malden last Tuesday [Sept. 5]."

"Died in Malden, last Thursday, [Aug. 31, 1775], in the 25th year of her age, Miss Sally Porter, second daughter of Doctor Jonathan Porter, of that Place."

From the *New Hampshire Gazette* published at Portsmouth,  
Friday, July 16, 1758:

"Portsmouth, June 16. The first instant died [Mary] Wife of the Rev. Mr. [Daniel] Little of Wells, in the 32d year of her Age, and Daughter of the Rev. Mr. Joseph Emerson of Malden, greatly lamented; has left three small children, the youngest but 12 Days old—The five last Days of her Illness had the clear and unremitted Exercise of Reason—In her Life, an Example for Diligence, Prudence, Hospitality, Modesty, Sincerity and Piety—In her death, remarkable for Patience and Resignation, with a composed unshaken faith in the Redeemer, while on the Borders of Eternity, earnestly desiring to depart to

the World of Spirits and Glory—May the tender Family, so greatly bereaved, have the signal Tokens of God's Presence and Blessing."

From the *Essex Gazette*, published at Salem, Feb. 12  
to Feb. 19, 1771:

"Newbury, Jan. 28, 1771.

This Day died Mrs. Abigail Toppan, in the 90th Year of her age. She was a Daughter of that eminently pious Man of God, the Rev'd Mr. Michael Wigglesworth of Malden, and truly worthy of such an excellent Father. It appears from her Writings that she gave herself to God in her early Days, and her Life and Conversation testified to the Sincerity of that Transaction ever afterwards. Her Memory and Understanding continued surprisingly to the last. She lived many Years in daily Expectation of Death, and apparently waiting for her last Change. And when the Hour came, she was found upon her Watch and took her Dismission with Joy. May her Children that survive and all her Descendants be Followers of her, as she was of Christ Jesus!"

#### THE BENNETT-FLOYD-SARGENT-WAITE-LEWIS BIBLE.

This Bible is one of the most ancient books to be found in Malden in 1919. It is a quarto Bible, containing illustrations and a commentary and was printed in London by the command His Majesty, Charles II, in the year 1683.

Some of the owners of this Bible inscribed their names upon the inside covers so that it has been possible to trace the book through nine generations of owners.

It is conjectured that Elisha Bennett, a wealthy sea-captain, (whose home was in Rumney Marsh, in that part now Revere, and north of the creek or Pines River) brought the book from London to his home and gave it to his good wife. At any rate, his wife is the first recorded owner of the volume. On the inside cover in a distinct hand is twice written: "Dorothy Bennett, her Book, the 5 of Apriell, 1702," and next below: "Now Sarah Floyd's, 1742."

We know from Chamberlain's *History of Chelsea* that Capt. Elisha Bennett was a son of Samuel Bennett, who employed the Scotch prisoners that were sent to Lynn by Oliver Cromwell in 1650 to build in 1651 the ancient Bennett-Boardman house now standing on the Saugus and Revere town line. It seems likely that a portion of Capt. Elisha Bennett's boyhood days were passed in this colonial mansion, now preserved through the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Capt. Elisha Bennett married before 1690, Dorothy—who survived her husband about one year and died between 9 April and 18 Dec., 1727. Their daughter, Sarah Bennett, married (1) in Rumney Marsh or Boston, 12 July, 1708, Nathaniel Viall. After his death she married (2) at Rumney Marsh, 23 Nov., 1732, John Floyd of Chelsea. This marriage was solemnized by Rev. Thomas Cheever, first minister of the church at Rumney Marsh and explains how the book became Sarah Floyd's.

By her first husband, Nathaniel Viall, she had a daughter, Mary Viall (1711-1795), who became the wife of Nathan Sargent, who lived in Revere and Malden. They had a daughter, Deborah Sargent. On the other inside cover of this ancient Bible is written "Deby Sargent, her Book, 1772" and "Deby Sargent, her Book, 1791." She never married, apparently, and was closely associated with her elder sister, Sarah Sargent (1741-1831), the wife of Ezra Waite, Sr., of Malden. It is apparent, however, that the volume passed into possession of their son, Ezra Waite, Jr. (1774-1854), as he "Presented [it] to his Daughter, Caroline E. Lewis, 1853," of Reading.

In course of time Caroline Elizabeth (Waite) Lewis gave it to her daughter, Hattie (Lewis) Taylor. A few years ago Mrs. Taylor gave it to her cousin, Miss Cora Bell Shattuck of Malden, the present owner.

Below is reproduced verbatim et literatum such historical information as is found on the inside cover of this ancient Bible.

## DEATHS.

[See Sargent Genealogy, pp. 39-40.]

"Lydia Sargent Deceased August the 29 in the 6 year of her age, 1749.

One Dead Borne in the year 1750.

M<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Sargent deceased October the 27 in the 34 year of his age 1766. his funeral Sermon Delivered by the Revernt Mr. Roby [Rev. Joseph Roby, minister of the third Parish of Lynn (now Saugus) from 1752 to 1803] from James the forth Chapt vers 13 14 15.

M<sup>r</sup> Nathan Sargent Deceased March the 15 in the 69 year of his age 1774 his funeral Sermon Delivered by the Reverent M<sup>r</sup> thather [Rev. Peter Thacher D.D., minister of the First Parish of Malden, 1770-1784] from the first of Corinthians Sevn Chapt vers 29.

Mis Elisabeth Sargent Deceased May the 26 in the 44 year of her age 1781 her funeral Sermon Delivered by the Revent M<sup>r</sup> thather from Job the fourtheen Chapt vers 20.

Mis Mary Sargent wife to M<sup>r</sup> Nathan Sargent Deceased September the 9 in the 85 year of her age 1795 her funeral Sermon Delivered by the Reverent M<sup>r</sup> Green from Acts *twentnine* (?) Chapt vers 8. [Rev Aaron Green, minister of the First Parish of Malden, 1795-1826].

M<sup>r</sup> Nathan Sargent Deceased November the 29 in the 64 year of his age 1798 his funeral Sermon Delivered by the Revent M<sup>r</sup> Green from Micah 2 vers 10.

[Another handwriting.]

Mary Sargent Deceased January the 17 aged 79 1810

M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Sargeant Deceased Apl 11 aged 74 1826

Miss Deborah Sargent Deceased May 11 aged 81 1829

[Owner of the Bible, 1791.]

Mrs. Sarah Waitt Deceased February 15th Aged 90 1832

Miss Lydia Sargeant Deceased December 21st 1835 aged 83 years.

[One of the owners of the Bible.]

Mr. Ezra Waitt Died July 27 1854

Presented to his Daughter Caroline E. Lewis 1853."

## DEATH OF DEACON JOHN JENKINS, 1828.

[Deacon of the First Baptist Church of Malden, 1803-1828. Lived Near Black Ann's Corner in Linden.]

At Malden, Mass., on the morning of the 26th December, 1828 died suddenly, Dea. John Jenkins, aged sixty-three years. Rarely, it is believed, it fall to the lot of any to record the death of a private individual of greater moral worth, or of more uniform, exemplary and deep toned piety, than was exhibited in the life of this good man. He was, in truth, "a living epistle written" in the hearts of his brethren, and read and acknowledged by all his acquaintance, uncommonly amiable in disposition, unassuming in manner, modest in behaviour, and upright in all his intercourse with his fellow men, labouring with untiring assiduity to promote peace and good will in all the circle in which he moved; his Christian virtues shone with resplendent lustre and greatly endeared him as a man and a Christian, to all who knew him. Few, if any, were ever known to have spoken ill of him or to have called in question the genuineness of his piety. His punctuality in attending public worship on the Sabbath, the monthly Church meeting, and the weekly conferences, was remarkable and praise worthy. And though through extreme modesty, and the deep sense he habitually cherished of his unworthiness, he was by no means so forward as his brethren could have wished, to take the lead or act a prominent part in the social meetings of the Church, yet he was seldom ever known to refuse to pray or to exhort in them, when called upon for that purpose. And the uncommon degree of solemnity and fervor with which on such occasions he usually addressed the throne of grace and the earnestness and pathos with which he often urged his brethren to steadfastness in faith and perseverance in well doing, and exhorted impenitent sinners to an immediate attention to the one thing needful, as it evinced that he was no stranger to prayer and devout meditation—so it generally produced a powerful and salutary effect on all present and will not soon be forgotten. He is believed to have obtained a saving knowledge of Christ in early life and for many years he filled

the office of a Deacon in the Baptist Church in Malden to the entire satisfaction of its members. In all the various relations of domestic and social life, as well as in his religious intercourse with his brethren, he preserved his Christian character unspotted and exhibited no ordinary share of the spirit of Christ, through whose atonement and righteousness alone, he hoped for eternal salvation.

On the evening of the 24th he paid a family visit at the house of a friend in a distant part of the town; near the close of which, the religious conversation, in which they had been engaged, having turned upon the uncertainty and brevity of human life, and the possibility that all present might never meet again on the shore of time, he was engaged in prayer; which he did, in a manner as it was remarked at the time uncommonly solemn and fervent. He returned home well that evening and continued to enjoy usual health till the afternoon of the 25th, when about 3 o'clock, while preparing to attend the public conference in the evening, he was suddenly and violently seized with an acute disease in the stomach, attended paroxysms of pain, which continued with some intermission till about 2 o'clock the next morning, when he obtained relief and was thought by his attending physician and others present to be in a fair way to recover speedily; but in about one hour, while enjoying quiet repose, his disease is supposed to have fixed upon the heart, and he died instantly.

Under the peculiar circumstances of his death, but little could be learned respecting the state of his mind in his last moments; but his virtues and piety, so well supported by his godly life, needed not the confirmation of a happy and triumphant state of mind on a dying bed, to assure survivors that their loss was his unspeakable gain.

His funeral services were attended in the Baptist meeting-house on Monday last \* week by a large and solemn assembly of friends and citizens whose mournful countenances and sympathizing tears attested how highly they appreciated his worth and how deeply they felt his loss. The memory of the just is blessed.

---

\*Written within a week of 26 Dec., 1828.



On the reverse side of the same paper :

Mrs. Elizabeth wife of Ezra Waitt died Oct 24 1836 Aged  
39 yrs

Mr. Ezra Waitt died July 27th 1854

Mr. Ezra Waitt Jr. died Dec 1st 1847 aged 28 yrs

“ DOCUMENTS RELATING TO SPOT POND AND MALDEN,  
1729, 1764.

“Will<sup>m</sup> Sprague & Grovers Evidence

William Sprague aged 33 years Testifieth & Saith that I do know and have known Timothy Spragues Water Course that runs from y<sup>e</sup> said Sprague Spot pond in Stoneham to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Spragues mill pond in malden above this [these] Twenty Years & There was a Saw mill built on James Barretts Lot Where John Greens Corn mill now Stands & there was a Rowling Dam built for said Saw mill on y<sup>e</sup> Land Called Barlows Lot & y<sup>e</sup> said Saw mill & dam was broke[n] down & Sum time after Capt. Stephen Richardson & Capt John Vinton built said Greens Corn mill and said Vinton & Richardson owned said Greens Corn Mill severall years & Improved it & they Claimed no right to y<sup>e</sup> water of s<sup>d</sup> Spot pond but s<sup>d</sup> Vinton & they who kept said mill Came to me y<sup>e</sup> Depon<sup>t</sup> & Desired Liberty off me for to Improve y<sup>e</sup> water of said Spot pond for y<sup>e</sup> said Corn mill where upon I y<sup>e</sup> Depon<sup>t</sup> gave said Richardson & Vinton Liberty to Improve said water & them that Improved y<sup>e</sup> mill under them If they would be prudent and Saveing of said water & they ware Saveing of y<sup>e</sup> water & preserved said water for my use as I ordered them and y<sup>e</sup> way that they Improved y<sup>e</sup> said Corn mill was by drawing & stoping y<sup>e</sup> water at said Spot pond Dam for y<sup>e</sup> Dam in Controversy which stands upon y<sup>e</sup> said Land Called Barlows Lott nor no other Dam on said Lott was never Improved to said Greens mill till a Considerable time after s<sup>d</sup> Green bought said Corn mill and I y<sup>e</sup> Depon<sup>t</sup> was miller in malden a grate many years under my mother widow Dorothy Sprague Late of Malden decs<sup>d</sup>

William Sprague

Sam<sup>ll</sup> Grover aged 38 years doth Testify to all y<sup>e</sup> above written Testimony to be true Except y<sup>e</sup> above named Vinton & others asking & haveing Liberty for to Improve the above said water the Depon<sup>t</sup> further Say[s] that they do know that it is not three years since y<sup>e</sup> Sluice in Controversy was first built

Sworn in Sup<sup>r</sup> Court at Cambridge July 30: 1729 by both witnesses att<sup>a</sup> Sam<sup>ll</sup> Tyley      Clark

a true Copy Exam<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup> Sam<sup>ll</sup> Tyley      Clark

a true Copy Exam<sup>d</sup> p<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>a</sup> Rosse      Clark

a copy taken from a Coppy"

"JOHN BATTS LEASE TO [1] TIMOTHY SPRAGUE.

This indenture made the Twenty fifth Day of March Anno Dom [torn] 1764 Between Timothy Sprague of Malden in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, yeoman, of the one part and John Batts of the abovesaid Town Cordwainer on the other part wittenssth that the said Timothy Sprague for & under the Severall Covenants and Reservations hereafter mentioned hath demissed and by these presents doth demise grant Let and to firm Sett unto the aforesaid John Batts Two certain pieces of Land adjoyning in Stoneham and the Letten premisses aforesaid Lyeth on the west Side of the Country high Way that Leadeth through Stoneham to Medford & the Same which hath been Lat[e]ly Improved by Dahie[1] Conore by a Lease from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Timothy Sprague together w<sup>t</sup> the Dweling House & Barn & fences thereon and in Closed the s<sup>d</sup> Land including in the Whole abought Four Acres and Lyeth in the s<sup>d</sup> Stoneham the s<sup>d</sup> Sprague Reserveing to himself Spot pond dam & the Watercourse Leading from or Running from the s<sup>d</sup> Spot pond w<sup>t</sup> a wright to pass and repass over the said leased Lands to & from the s<sup>d</sup> Spot pond Dam at all times as the said Timoth[y] Sprague shall have occasion or think fitt during this Lease & allso to dig Gravel at all times during this Lease in the s<sup>d</sup> Leased Lands as if said Leaser shall think fitt also Reserveing to the s<sup>d</sup> Sprague all the wood & Trees y<sup>t</sup> now are on the said Leased Lands w<sup>t</sup> a Right to Cut & carry away all the Wood & Trees of from the said Leased Lands with and also Leave to

plant Sum frute Trees on the said Leased Lands durement this Lease all ways reserving as aforesaid. To have & to hold the s<sup>d</sup> Demissed & Letten premises w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> appurtenances to the s<sup>d</sup> John Batts for one year from the Date hereof before mentioned untill the Twenty fifth Day of March 1765 being the full term of one year fully to be completed & ended he the s<sup>d</sup> John Batts yielding & paying therefor unto the said Timothy Sprague his Heirs Executors & Administrators the Rent or Sum of Five pounds one Shiling & fore pence & Also the said John Batts Will and Shall clea[r] and Moe all the under Brush y<sup>t</sup> is on the s<sup>d</sup> Leased Lands in y<sup>e</sup> Month of June July & Aug<sup>t</sup> next insuring y<sup>e</sup> Date hereof save only Six foot wide of the s<sup>d</sup> Land which joyns on y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Pond all the way y<sup>t</sup> the Leased Land joyns against Spot Pond y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Brush shall not be cut but be Left Six foot wide which will be in 1764 & also will dig up all the Stink Wead y<sup>t</sup> is in or on the Leased Lands in the before mentioned three months and also the s<sup>d</sup> John Batts do ingage to pull up all the Mullens y<sup>t</sup> Shall Groo on y<sup>e</sup> Leased Lands [2] during this Leas before any of said mulings get out of the blosom.

Now I the s<sup>d</sup> Timothy do by vertue of this Indenture of Leas, Leas my pasture of about 14 acres more or Less that Lyes South easterly of the said High Way in Stoneham a fore Said : for the Sums and artickles before and after mentioned & also I the s<sup>d</sup> John will clear all the afores<sup>d</sup> Lands of all the mullens according as it is mentioned aboute the Leas<sup>d</sup> Mullens & I the s<sup>d</sup> John & my Family and all those that L[i]ve in the before mentioned House I the said John do ingage shall Look well after Spot pond Dam & all the said Timothy Spragues Lands in Stonham as shall be best to the s<sup>d</sup> Timothys advantage during the term of this Leas and in Cuting the under Brush aforesaid y<sup>e</sup> frute Trees are reserved to the Leasors benefit & are not to be cut down or destroyed & allso it is agreed by Both partys that said John Batts shall pay all the Rates and Taxes that shall arise for the s<sup>d</sup> Leased Lands for all the Lands before mentioned during this Leas & also the s<sup>d</sup> John is to keep a Cow or two or any other Creatures And he is to Leave all the Dung y<sup>t</sup> Shall be made on the s<sup>d</sup> Leased Lands with all y<sup>e</sup> Hay

Stoalks & other things & foder on any thing y<sup>t</sup> Groweth or is used on y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Leased Lands & also keep up the fences so as to prevent and preserve the frute Trees for the Rent of the s<sup>d</sup> demised premisses and at the end of the s<sup>d</sup> Term of one year to Surrender up quiet possession of the s<sup>d</sup> demised premises w<sup>t</sup> out any Demolsshment in good & Tenantable repair fire and other Extraordinary providences Excepted In Witness whereof y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably Set there Hands & Seals the Day & year first written Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presents of us

It is agreed by both the Lessor and Lease before Signing and Sealing y<sup>t</sup> the Rent of the above written Leas be paid by per quarterly payments during this Leas as Rent for the premises aforesaid during y<sup>e</sup> term the Lease holds the same by vertue of this demisse it is also agreed before Signing & Sealing y<sup>t</sup> the Wido Sarah Conore & her Daughters Hannah & Lydia Conore Shall have the Chamber of the above Leased House to Live in dureing the term of this Leas and it is also agreed by both the Lessor & Lease y<sup>t</sup> if John Batts do cary away y<sup>e</sup> Hay & other foder for Catel from y<sup>e</sup> Leased Lands & Leased Barn on s<sup>d</sup> Spragues Land in Stonham he the s<sup>d</sup> Batts Shall ingage to cary all y<sup>e</sup> Dung to s<sup>d</sup> Spragues Barn in Stonham in the month of Apr<sup>l</sup> 1765 therefore I the s<sup>d</sup> John Batts do ingage to cary all the dung y<sup>t</sup> is maid with my Stock according to the words of this Leas from Malden to Stonham Barn afores<sup>d</sup> in the Month of Apr<sup>l</sup> 1765 and also y<sup>e</sup> Dung y<sup>t</sup> is made by my s<sup>d</sup> Stock in May 1765 I will carry to the said Leased Barn in May 1765 and if y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Sary Conory and her two daughters before mentioned do leave the aforesaid [3] chamber then the said John Batts is to have the s<sup>d</sup> chamber the term of this lease and if y<sup>e</sup> said Batts do think that y<sup>e</sup> rent of this lease be not worth no more than 4-16-0 besides all the artickles mentioned in this lease then he the said Batts is to pay the 4-16-0 besides all y<sup>e</sup> artickles before mentioned in this lease

Mary Dix  
Lydia Sprague

John Batts  
Timothy Sprague"

(Original Papers in the Malden Public Library.)

## MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized, March 8, 1886.

Incorporated February 7, 1887.

---

*President.*

CHARLES EDWARD MANN

*Vice Presidents.*

GEORGE LAMBERT GOULD  
ROSSELL RAYMOND ROBINSON  
WILLIAM GEORGE ARTHUR TURNER

*Secretary.*

GEORGE WALTER CHAMBERLAIN

*Treasurer.*

WILLIAM HENRY WINSHIP

*Directors.*

CHARLES H. ADAMS

SYLVESTER BAXTER

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN

GEORGE HOWARD FALL

GEORGE L. GOULD

CHARLES E. MANN

H. HEUSTIS NEWTON

ROSSELL R. ROBINSON

GODFREY RYDER, M. D.

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS

ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

WILLIAM HENRY WINSHIP

## COMMITTEES, 1919-1920.

*Finance.*

GEORGE L. GOULD  
WILLIAM G. MERRILL

ARTHUR W. WALKER  
WILLIAM HENRY WINSHIP

*Publication.*

CHARLES E. MANN  
W. G. A. TURNER  
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN

SYLVESTER BAXTER  
GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN  
WILLIAM HENRY WINSHIP

*Membership.*

GEORGE W. CHAMBERLAIN  
CHARLES H. ADAMS

THOMAS S. RICH  
MRS. HENRY W. UPHAM  
MRS. ADELINE A. NICHOLS

*Genealogies.*

WALTER KENDALL WATKINS  
WILLIAM BROWN SNOW

MRS. ALFRED H. BURLIN  
MRS. AUGUSTA R. BRIGHAM

*Social.*

MRS. MARY GREENLEAF TURNER  
MRS. J. PARKER SWETT

MRS. MARY LAWRENCE MANN  
MRS. ANNIE DEXTER WALKER

*Camera.*

EUGENE A. PERRY  
PETER GRAFFAM

J. LEWIS WIGHTMAN  
RICHARD GREENLEAF TURNER

*Library and Historic Collections.*

WILLIAM G. A. TURNER

DR. GODFREY RYDER  
HERBERT W. FISON

**BY-LAWS**  
**OF THE**  
**MALDEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

[Adopted at the annual meeting March 13, 1912.]

---

**NAME**

This society shall be called the Malden Historical Society.

**OBJECTS**

The objects of this society shall be to collect, preserve and disseminate the local and general history of Malden and the genealogy of Malden families; to make antiquarian collections; to collect books of general history, genealogy and biography; and to prepare, or cause to be prepared from time to time, such papers and records relating to these subjects as may be of general interest to the members.

**MEMBERSHIP**

The members of this society shall consist of two classes, active and honorary, and shall be such persons either resident or non-resident of Malden, as shall, after being approved by the board of directors, be elected by the vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting of the society.

Honorary members may be nominated by the board of directors and shall be elected by ballot by a two-thirds

vote of the members present and voting at any regularly called meeting. They shall enjoy all the privileges of the society except that of voting.

#### OFFICERS

The officers of the society shall include a recording secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be members of the board of directors. The society may in its discretion elect one person as secretary-treasurer to perform the duties of recording secretary and treasurer. The other officers to be elected by the society shall be a board of eleven directors, including the officer or officers named above. The recording secretary, treasurer (or secretary-treasurer), and directors shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society.

The board of directors shall from their number elect by ballot a president and three vice presidents, and from the members of the society may elect a librarian and curator and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. All officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors may fill any vacancies for unexpired terms.

#### COMMITTEES

The board of directors may elect annually committees on finance, publication, membership, genealogies and such other committees as the society may direct or the board deem desirable.

#### DUES

The annual dues of the society shall be one dollar. Any active member may become a life member by the payment of twenty-five dollars during any one year, which



shall exempt such member from the payment of further annual dues. The board of directors shall have discretion to drop from the membership roll any person failing to pay his annual assessment for two successive years.

#### MEETINGS

The annual meeting of the society shall be held on the second Wednesday in March for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Regular meetings shall be called in May, October, December and January. Special meetings may be called by the president at his discretion and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting.

#### AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be altered, amended or suspended, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any meeting, notice of such proposed action having been given in the call for said meeting.

## MEMBERS 1920.

---

|                                   |       |     |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Adams, Charles H.                 | . . . | 309 | Washington street, Melrose  |
| Adams, Walter E.                  | . . . | 88  | Summer street, Malden       |
| Ammann, Albert                    | . . . | 50  | Acorn street, Malden        |
|                                   |       |     |                             |
| Bailey, Dudley Perkins            | . . . | 121 | Linden street, Everett      |
| Ball, Rev. Archey Decatur, D.D.   | . . . |     | Ridgewood, N. J.            |
| Baxter, Sylvester                 | . . . | 32  | Murray Hill road, Malden    |
| Bayrd, Mrs. Adelaide Breed        | . . . | 24  | Spruce street, Malden       |
| Bickford, Erskine Frank           | . . . | 38  | Main street, Malden         |
| Blakeley, William Monroe          | . . . | 285 | Washington street, Malden   |
| Bliss, Alvin Evarts               | . . . | 60  | Linden avenue, Malden       |
| Bliss, Edwin P.                   | . . . | 170 | Summer street, Malden       |
| Blodgett, Charles Martin          | . . . | 94  | Lebanon street, Malden      |
| Boutwell, Harvey L.               | . . . | 209 | Summer street, Malden       |
| Boynton, Thomas Jefferson         | . . . | 60  | Summer street, Everett      |
| Bradstreet, George Flint          | 107   |     | Warren street, West Medford |
| Brigham, Mrs. Augusta R.          | . . . | 57  | Linden avenue, Malden       |
| Bruce, Charles Mansfield          | . . . | 155 | Hawthorne street, Malden    |
| Burbank, Edwin C.                 | . . . | 37  | Beltran street, Malden      |
| Burgess, Mrs. Ovilla Bishop       | . . . | 72  | Mountain avenue, Malden     |
| Burlen, Mrs. Alfred H.            | . . . | 245 | Clifton street, Malden      |
|                                   |       |     |                             |
| Carney, Peter F. J.               | . . . | 21  | Elmwood park, Malden        |
| Carr, Joseph T.                   | . . . | 243 | Salem street, Malden        |
| Carlisle, Frank H.                | . . . | 35  | High street, Malden         |
| Casas, William B. de las          | . . . | 95  | Cedar street, Malden        |
| Chamberlain, George Walter        | . . . | 29  | Hillside avenue, Malden     |
| Chamberlain, Mrs. Harriet Sherman | 29    |     | Hillside avenue, Malden     |
| Chandler, John Girard             | . . . | 10  | Dexter street, Malden       |
| Coggan, Marcellus                 | . . . |     | Tremont Building, Boston    |

|                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Converse, Costello C. . . .        | 2 Main street, Malden        |
| Converse, Mrs. Mary Ida . .        | 2 Main street, Malden        |
| Corbett, John Marshall . . .       | 79 Tremont street, Malden    |
| Corey, Mrs. Isabella Holden .      | 2 Berkeley street, Malden    |
| Cotton, Frank E. . . . .           | 48 Glen street, Malden       |
| Cox, Alfred Elmer . . . .          | 80 Appleton street, Malden   |
|                                    |                              |
| Damon, Herbert . . . . .           | 195 Mountain avenue, Malden  |
| Daniels, Charles Augustus . .      | 88 Mt. Vernon street, Malden |
| Dawes, Miss Agnes H. . . .         | 1 Ridgewood road, Malden     |
| Dillingham, William C. . . .       | 66 Appleton street, Malden   |
| Dobbs, Rev. John Francis, D. D.,   | 411 Pleasant street, Malden  |
| Dowty, Rev. William Edmund .       | 20 Florence street, Malden   |
|                                    |                              |
| Estey, Frank W. . . . .            | 136 Hawthorne street, Malden |
| Evans, Wilmot R., Sr. . . .        | 28 Chestnut street, Boston   |
|                                    |                              |
| Fall, George Howard . . . .        | 12 Evelyn place, Malden      |
| Fall, Howard . . . . .             | 12 Evelyn place, Malden      |
| Fenn, Harry W. . . . .             | 279 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Fison, Herbert W. . . . .          | 22 Main street park, Malden  |
| Fowle, Frank E. . . . .            | 311 Summer street, Malden    |
| Fuller, Alvan T. . . . .           | 85 Appleton street, Malden   |
|                                    |                              |
| Gay, Dr. Fritz Walter . . . .      | 105 Salem street, Malden     |
| Gould, George Lambert . . . .      | 24 Alpine street, Malden     |
| Graffam, Peter . . . . .           | 181 Clifton street, Malden   |
|                                    |                              |
| Hardy, Arthur Proctor . . . .      | 49 Las Casas street, Malden  |
| Haven, Rev. William Ingraham, D.D. | Astor place, New York, N. Y. |
| Hawley, Mrs. Alice C. . . .        | 37 Washington street, Malden |
| Hawley, William Dickinson . .      | 37 Washington street, Malden |
| Hawley, William H. . . . .         | 40 Newhall street, Malden    |
| Hobbs, William Joseph . . . .      | 33 Converse avenue, Malden   |
| Hughes, Bishop Edwin Holt, D.D.,   | 235 Summer street, Malden    |
| Hutchins, John Wesley . . . .      | 20 Main street park, Malden  |

|                                 |           |                              |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Jones, Louis G.                 | . . . . . | Acorn street, Malden         |
| Kerr, Alexander                 | . . . . . | 133 Hawthorne street, Malden |
| King, Edward Samuel             | . . . . . | 26 Beltran street, Malden    |
| King, Mrs. Ellen H.             | . . . . . | 47 Francis street, Malden    |
| King, Hervey Wellman            | . . . . . | 39 Brook Hill road, Milton   |
| Knapp, C. Henry                 | . . . . . | 461 Highland avenue, Malden  |
| Lang, Thomas                    | . . . . . | 202 Mountain avenue, Malden  |
| Locke, Elmore E.                | . . . . . | 37 Alpine street, Malden     |
| Locke, Frank L.                 | . . . . . | 219 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Lund, James                     | . . . . . | 142 Hawthorne street, Malden |
| Mann, Charles Edward            | . . . . . | 14 Woodland road, Malden     |
| Mann, Mrs. Mary Lawrence        | . . . . . | 14 Woodland road, Malden     |
| Mansfield, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth | . . . . . | 57 Glenwood street, Malden   |
| MacLellan, Mrs. Christine       | . . . . . | 135 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Merrill, William G.             | . . . . . | 149 Walnut street, Malden    |
| Millett, Charles Howard         | . . . . . | 217 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Millett, Mrs. Mary C.           | . . . . . | 217 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Millett, Mrs. Rosina Maria      | . . . . . | 217 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Miner, Franklin Matthias        | . . . . . | 127 Summer street, Malden    |
| Morgan, Albert Benton           | . . . . . | 50 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Morse, Tenney                   | . . . . . | 65 Las Casas street, Malden  |
| Moss, Rev. Charles Henry, D. D. | . . . . . | 48 Grace street, Malden      |
| Nichols, Mrs. Adeline Augusta   | . . . . . | 37 Cedar street, Malden      |
| Otis, James O.                  | . . . . . | 9 Woodland road, Malden      |
| Page, Albert Nelson             | . . . . . | 349 Pleasant street, Malden  |
| Perkins, Clarence Albert        | . . . . . | 57 High street, Malden       |
| Perry, Eugene A.                | . . . . . | 145 Summer street, Malden    |
| Perry, Miss Mary W.             | . . . . . | 48A Maple street, Malden     |
| Plummer, Arthur James           | . . . . . | 4 Hudson street, Malden      |
| Porter, Dwight                  | . . . . . | 149 Hawthorne street, Malden |
| Prior, Dr. Charles E.           | . . . . . | 1 Mountain avenue, Malden    |

|                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rich, Thomas S. . . . .             | 240 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Rich, Mrs. Thomas S. . . . .        | 240 Clifton street, Malden    |
| Richards, George Louis . . . . .    | 84 Linden avenue, Malden      |
| Robinson, Roswell Raymond . . . . . | 84 Linden avenue, Malden      |
| Roby, Austin Hayward . . . . .      | 105 Washington street, Malden |
| Rowe, Miss Edith Owen . . . . .     | 149 Walnut street, Malden     |
| Ryder, Mrs. Gertrude Yale . . . . . | 321 Pleasant street, Malden   |
| Ryder, Dr. Godfrey . . . . .        | 321 Pleasant street, Malden   |

|  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| Shove, Francis A. . . . .                  | 189 Clifton street, Malden   |
| Siner, Mrs. James B. . . . .               | 156 Hawthorne street, Malden |
| Snow, William Brown . . . . .              | 79 Dexter street, Malden     |
| Sprague, Mrs. Emeline M. . . . .           | Commonwealth avenue, Boston  |
| Sprague, Phineas Warren, 471 . . . . .     | Commonwealth avenue, Boston  |
| Starbird, Louis Delver . . . . .           | 213 Mountain avenue, Malden  |
| Stevens, Dr. Andrew Jackson . . . . .      | 599 Main street, Malden      |
| Stover, Col. Willis W. . . . .             | 100 Waverly street, Everett  |
| Swett, J. Parker . . . . .                 | Highland terrace, Malden     |
| Sykes, Rev. Richard Eddy, D. D., . . . . . |                              |

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

|                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Turner, Alfred Rogers . . . . .       | 200 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. |
| Turner, Mrs. Mary Greenleaf . . . . . | Ridgewood road, Malden        |
| Turner, William G. A. . . . .         | Ridgewood road, Malden        |

|                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Upton, Eugene Charles . . . . . | 55 Dexter street, Malden |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|

|                                       |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Walker, Mrs. Annie Dexter . . . . .   | 16 Alpine street, Malden    |
| Walker, Arthur Willis . . . . .       | 16 Alpine street, Malden    |
| Walker, Mrs. Clara Isabel . . . . .   | 26 Dexter street, Malden    |
| Walker, Hugh L. . . . .               | 14 Newhall street, Malden   |
| Watkins, Walter Kendall . . . . .     | 47 Hillside avenue, Malden  |
| Wellman, Arthur Holbrook . . . . .    | 193 Clifton street, Malden  |
| Wellman, Mrs. Jennie Louisa . . . . . | 193 Clifton street, Malden  |
| Wellman, Gordon Boit . . . . .        | 46 Dover road, Wellesley    |
| Welsh, Willard . . . . .              | 60 Greenleaf street, Malden |

|                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Whittemore, Edgar Augustus . . . | 2 Woodland road, Malden     |
| Wiggin, Joseph . . .             | 55 Clarendon street, Malden |
| Wightman, J. Lewis . . .         | 245 Mountain avenue, Malden |
| Wingate, Edward Lawrence . . .   | 85 Dexter street, Malden    |
| Winship, Addison L. . . .        | 65 Laurel street, Melrose   |
| Winship, William Henry . . .     | 209 Maple street, Malden    |
| Woodward, Frank Ernest . . .     | Wellesley Hills             |

## NECROLOGIES

## CHARLES F. BELCHER.

Charles F. Belcher, a member of this Society, and a resident for years at 148 Hawthorne street, Malden, died suddenly in the Kenberma, of Hull, July 8, 1918, from hardening of the arteries. He had been in bad health for some time, but had attended to his business as treasurer of the Walker & Pratt Company, in Boston, daily. He was stricken with illness just after his return from his office, and died during the evening.

Mr. Belcher was born in Easton, Massachusetts, and was in his 66th year. He was educated in Easton and in Cambridge and later in a Boston business college, becoming bookkeeper for a foundry enterprise upon completing his course. In 1874 he became head bookkeeper for the Walker & Pratt Company, a position he held until 1901, when he became treasurer of the company.

Mr. Belcher came to Malden over 40 years ago, and soon became engrossed in church activities here. He was for a long time and at his death a deacon at the First Congregational church. He was greatly interested in the work at Forestdale Chapel, of which he was for a time Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was a director in the Young Men's Christian Association and for some years was an officer at the Malden Coöperative Bank. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Credit Men's Association and of Mystic Side Council of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Belcher is survived by his wife, recently with her son Harold B. Belcher, treasurer of the Mission Board at Foo Chow, China. He also left sons Edward B. Belcher of Arlington and George M. Belcher of Manchester, New Hampshire, and six grandchildren.

## WILLIAM BRADLEY BUCKMINSTER.

Died, at his summer home at Beach Bluff, Swampscott, July 27, 1919, William Bradley Buckminster, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Buckminster was one of the most widely known and successful residents of Malden. He was born in Boston, son of William J. Buckminster, editor of the Massachusetts *Plowman*. He grew up in the Maplewood section of Malden, his home being on Laurel street. He attended the Maplewood Grammar school and the Malden High school, graduating in its third class in 1865. Then he spent a year in the class of 1865 at Annapolis, among his classmates who survive being Admiral Wycoff of San Francisco. Then he went to Harvard, from which college his father, grandfather and great grandfather had graduated. He was given the degree of A. M. in 1870.

Soon after he became a bookkeeper for Isaac Rich, the celebrated fish merchant of Boston, one of the founders of Boston University. His abilities as a business man attracting the attention of the late F. H. Odiorne, who was interested in quicksilver properties in Napa county, California, and through him Mr. Buckminster, who had been as a college man deeply interested in geology, was made manager of the properties of several mine owners. From that time his interests expanded rapidly until he became known as the "Quicksilver King," being one of the greatest quicksilver magnates in the world. At his death he was a director of the New Idria Quicksilver Company and of the Harvard mines, which caused him to make trips to the Pacific coast, where he was well known, several times annually. He had many other business interests, being a director in the Malden Trust Company, a former president of the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company and treasurer of the Assabet Mills at Maynard.

Mr. Buckminster was married September 14, 1870, by Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, the celebrated University preacher at Harvard, to Miss Christine Isabelle Chase of Leominster. He is



survived by two sons, Capt. William R., of Malden, and Harold C., of Winchester. Younger sons, Roy and Morey Willard, died in Maplewood, the home of the family for many years.

While living in Maplewood, Mr. Buckminster interested himself in local politics. He served in the Common Council for Ward Six in 1885 and 1886, was chairman of the Water Board for five years, and served as a cemetery trustee. He was a frequent delegate to conventions of the Republican party.

Mr. Buckminster was a grand-nephew of Rev. John Stevens Buckminster, an eloquent representative of the old school of Boston Unitarian preachers. His mother was a Methodist, and he spent his early days as an attendant at the Maplewood Methodist church. After his marriage he attended the Maplewood Congregational church, and after his removal to his beautiful home on Dexter street, he became a communicant at St. Paul's Episcopal church.

Mr. Buckminster dearly loved flowers, and before leaving for Beach Bluff in the early summer superintended the re-grading of the lawn at his Dexter street estate, and the construction of a rose garden, in which he was much interested.

---

### JAMES HENRY BURGESS.

James Henry Burgess, a native of Charlestown, who came to Malden when he was seven years of age, and whose home was at 72 Mountain avenue, died at the Boston Homeopathic Hospital, November 21, 1918, his death following an operation. For a half century he was connected with the firm of Sherburne & Co. dealers in railroad supplies, in Boston, in charge of the company's offices.

Mr. Burgess' early life was spent in Maplewood, where he resided with an uncle, the late Deacon Henry E. Turner, father of the late state auditor, Henry E. Turner, on Salem street, at the head of Webster. Both his mother and aunt were teachers in the old Maplewood school. He was married, June 17, 1880,





*DARIUS COBB*

to Miss Ovilla B. Riley, daughter of the late Charles E. Riley, of Maplewood, who, with a son, H. Chester Burgess, survive him. He was a member of the Knights of Malta, the First Baptist church, and of this Society.

Mr. Burgess' parents were James D., and Angeline C. Burgess, and he was of Cape Cod stock. The family was prominent in the Puritan history of England, Rev. Dr. Cornelius Burgess, having been an assessor, or vice president of the Westminster Assembly, which devised the confession and the catechism and ceased its deliberations when Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament. Dr. Burgess' colleague was his cousin, the Rev. John White, the Patriarch of Dorchester, England, founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the great-grandfather of John and Charles Wesley.

---

### DARIUS COBB.

On Wednesday, April 23, 1919, at his home in Newton Upper Falls, died, Darius Cobb, one of the most notable natives of Malden. His age was eighty-four. He was hale and hearty and full of enthusiasm at the celebration of his last birthday, August 6, 1918, and began to fail in the fall of that year, but he made a good fight against his condition, continuing his art work and his lectures. He always claimed that painting and the desire to paint kept him young.

The birthplace of both Darius and his twin brother Cyrus Cobb, also a painter and eminent as a sculptor, was in a front upper chamber of the old parsonage on Main street, in which room Rev. William Emerson, the grandfather of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Rev. Adoniram Judson, the Burmese missionary, had previously seen the light. Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, the father of the twins, was the pastor of the First Parish church, which was divided during his pastorate, he removing to Waltham when the lads were in their fourth year. A few years ago Mr. Cobb visited Malden and gave his reminiscences of childhood in the

old parsonage. It was remarkable how many things in his infancy of three years the old gentleman could remember. On the side of both father and mother the brothers were descended from Elder Cobb, who came to America in the second voyage of the Mayflower. Mrs. Cobb, the mother, whose maiden name was Eunice Hale Waite, was actively engaged in woman's work. She was the first president of the Ladies' Physiological Institute of Boston. Until the death of Cyrus Cobb in 1903 the brothers had been inseparable. Cyrus was the leader, being termed by Darius the elder brother, as he was born three minutes earlier. Each helped the other in the work that he did, though much of the planning was done by Cyrus. Early in life, through the impressions gained by a study of some of Washington Allston's paintings they determined to become painters and dedicated themselves to art. From that time they worked side by side in the same studio. Both the brothers were soldiers in the Civil War, serving in the Forty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment. Later in his life Cyrus Cobb designed the Soldiers' Monument on Cambridge Common.

The painting of a distinctive representation of Christ was an ambition of Darius Cobb from his youth. He did many successful portraits and much other notable work, but frequently would return to his ideal, which he did not complete to his satisfaction until 1914. This, under the title of "The Master," he thereafter exhibited widely. Of his other work, it may be said that his paintings adorn the art galleries of France, England and America. The nine great paintings in the Empire ballroom of the Hotel Tuileries are by him. For years he devoted himself to portraits and landscapes, among notable portraits being those of Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner, Rufus Choate, General Benjamin F. Butler and John A. Andrew. The Wilson portrait hangs in the Natick Town Hall, Mr. Cobb being chosen as the painter by Vice President Wilson's family and fellow-townsmen. The lawyers of Boston purchased the portrait of Rufus Choate for the Supreme Court, and two copies of it were ordered by General Butler, one for himself and one for the New York bar,

he agreeing with William M. Evarts and other eminent lawyers that it was an extraordinary portrait. The Andrew portrait was purchased by the Governor's son, Congressman John F. Andrew, for presentation to the State.

Like many devotees of the Fine Arts, Mr. Cobb was also notable as a singer, a lecturer and poet. He enjoyed long walks, loved animals and flowers and was in vigorous health until very near the close of life. He was an active member of the Boston Art Club. He regularly attended the reunions of the Old School Boys of Boston Association and belonged to William H. Smart Post 20, of Cambridge. In 1866 the twin brothers married sisters, Darius marrying Laura M., and Cyrus, Emma Lillie. There was a double wedding and the officiating clergyman was Rev. Warren H. Cudworth, chaplain of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, the father, assisting. Mr. Cobb was survived by his widow several months. She died in October, 1919. Four daughters and three sons survive him: Miss Lillie A., and Miss Cora S. Cobb, Mrs. David S. Wheeler and Mrs. H. Earl Myers, and Messrs. Frederick W., Percival B. and Stanwood Cobb.

Mr. Cobb's funeral was held at the Newton Highlands Congregational church. The service was conducted by Rev. Henry Smart, and Rev. Stephen H. Roblin spoke words of eulogy. In the chancel of the church was Mr. Cobb's master painting, "The Master." The picture had been with its painter in churches everywhere for many years, but for the first time the lips which had told the story of the picture, and borne testimony to the love of the speaker for its subject, were silent; but the picture, for the gathering of loving, sorrowing friends could see in the benign, compassionate, divine features on the canvas the testimony of the dead painter to his conception of what the Master was like; while in another sense it testified to the faith of the painter—not dead, but alive forevermore, and satisfied, because awake in the likeness he adored.

## CHARLES LYNDE EATON.

Charles Lynde Eaton, vice president of the S. S. Pierce Company, was born in the old Dr. Sullivan house, which stood at 310 Main street, and died in a Boston hospital June 7, 1919. His residence was at 44 Dexter street, but he had been at the hospital since January 25. His parents were James and Rebecca Lynde Eaton. He was educated in Malden, and upon completing his course in the high school entered the employment of the Pierce Company, where he spent the rest of his life. With a keen business instinct and blessed with great industry, it was not strange that he rose to his high position with the company. He had a mastery of all details of the grocery trade and his judgment was relied upon by the firm and its customers alike. He had a summer home at Seven Gables, in Clifton and a country estate at Belgrade Lakes, in Maine.

Mr. Eaton was a first cousin of the late James F. Eaton, of Maplewood. Two brothers passed away a few years ago, leaving him the last of his family. His wife, who was Miss Grace Choate of Beverly, and a daughter, Miss Bessie L. Eaton, survive him. He was connected with the First Congregational church and a member of this Society. His social and athletic interests are shown through his having been a member of the Corinthian, Boston and Eastern Yacht clubs, the Tedesco, Kernwood, City, Boston Art and Apollo clubs.

---

DEACON EDWARD GAY.

Deacon Edward Gay, for many years a member of this Society, passed away at his home, 18 Dexter street, Tuesday, June 1, 1920, at the age of 83 years. He was born in Nashua, N. H., the son of Ira and Mary (White) Gay, was educated in several preparatory schools and was graduated from Amherst College in 1856. After a professional career as a teacher for several years in the schools of Wakefield and the Quincy school

in Boston, he entered the woolen concern of H. Porter Smith of Boston, and later took charge of the Boston office of the Cochrane Chemical Company, remaining with that corporation some 38 years, retiring nine years ago.

Deacon Gay was an active member of the First Congregational church and the Young Men's Christian Association. He served many years in the office of deacon in the church, and when the present home of the Y. M. C. A. was built, he was the chairman of the building commission. From 1878 to 1882 he was a member of the Malden School Committee, serving with Rev. Dr. Joseph Cummings, Joshua H. Millett, J. W. Allen, P. J. McShane, Mrs. E. D. Freeman and Mrs. F. W. Lewis, now all deceased.

Mr. Gay was a resident of Malden 54 years. His wife who was Miss Eloise Fox, died in 1900. A sister, Mrs. Ellen A. Smith, made her home with him.

---

#### DR. R. J. P. GOODWIN.

Dr. Richard James Plummer Goodwin, one of the oldest physicians in Malden, and for many years a member of this Society, passed away on the morning of Monday, April 19, 1920, at his home on Pleasant street. He was a native of Boston, and died in his 83d year. He was the son of Richard Hanson and Mary Ann (Roberts) Goodwin and the late Henry C. Goodwin, long a druggist here, was his cousin. Dr. Goodwin was a pupil in the Eliot school and was graduated from the Harvard Medical school in 1859. In that year he was married, in the Old North church on Salem street, to Josephine Louise, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ezra Allen, of Boston.

Dr. Goodwin, with his bride, came to Malden, and made his home on Pleasant street, not far from the spot where he died. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he volunteered as an Army surgeon, and served until its close, going then to Manchester, N. H., where he remained in charge of an Army



hospital for 20 years. Then he returned to Boston, settling in general practice with a classmate, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Campbell, now deceased. Dr. Campbell was at one time a member of the Massachusetts Senate, giving distinguished service. On January 1, 1890, he came here, practicing among his older patients until his retirement. He was active in Masonry in earlier years, was a member of the First Congregational church, and actively interested in the work of this Society until prevented through the infirmities of age.

Mrs. Goodwin died 27 years ago. Six children survive him: Mrs. George H. Walsh, Mrs. Francis L. Maraspin, Mrs. C. A. Dyer, Misses Mary and Beatrice Goodwin of Malden and Mrs. Henry M. Slade of Fairhaven. There are also seven grand-children.

---

#### EDWIN CARTER GOULD.

Edwin Carter Gould, a member of this Society, died at his home on Wyoming avenue, in Melrose, December 27, 1919. He was the son of Rev. Levi and Elizabeth (Webb) Gould and a brother of the late Hon. Levi S. Gould, formerly mayor of Melrose and chairman of the Middlesex County Commissioners. The family removed to this city when Melrose was that part of Malden known as North Malden, which became their home. Mr. Gould was educated at Bath, Maine, and attended a Boston commercial college. When 16 years old he set in type and printed the first newspaper in Melrose, called the Melrose Advertiser, which, under different names, continued to appear until merged in the Evening News, in 1906. For many years he was engaged in the rubber business; then he went West, locating at first in Kansas, then joining the gold rush at Pike's Peak and remaining in Colorado until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he joined Company F of the First Colorado Cavalry. After taking part in many engagements, he was badly wounded at Glorietta, New Mexico. He was mustered out in 1864. He

served as postmaster at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and then, returning East, located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he engaged in the furniture business for seventeen years.

From Bridgeport he came to Boston, making his home in Melrose. In 1891 he was made town accountant of Melrose, being appointed the same year by the late Sergeant-at-arms, Captain John G. B. Adams, a messenger of the General Court. From this position he retired about 15 years ago. He served continuously either as town accountant or city auditor from his appointment to the time of his death. He was a model public servant, with the faithfulness to duty of an old soldier and the courtesy of a true gentleman. He was devoted to the interests of his brother and the affection of each of the brothers for the other was a frequent subject of comment. For a half century Mr. Gould had been a member of Wyoming lodge of Masons, in which he served many years as tyler. He belonged to other bodies of Masons, and to U. S. Grant Post 4, Grand Army of the Republic.

---

#### ARTHUR PRESCOTT HOLDEN.

On January 6, 1919, died at his home, 26 Prescott street, in Malden, Arthur Prescott Holden, a member of this Society, the event being one of those, now of infrequent occurrence, of a native of Malden living for a half-century and passing away in the house in which he was born. An uncle, Henri C. Parsons, had died in Middleboro, and Mr. Holden contracted a cold in attending to the funeral arrangements, which developed into pneumonia, and proved fatal after a brief illness.

Mr. Holden was the son of the late John Prescott Holden and Anna R. (Floyd) Holden. The father was long the vice president of the Malden Savings Bank and for more than a generation the chairman of the Malden board of assessors. The son was educated in Malden, and on his graduation from the Malden High school entered the service of the National Shaw-

mut bank, in Boston, and when leaving it, owing to ill health, was in charge of the purchase of all supplies for the institution. He then succeeded his father in the insurance business. He served in the Common Council in 1908 and 1909. He was an attendant at the First Parish church. He was a member of Converse Lodge of Masons. Mrs. Holden died about three years ago. Mr. Holden left one son, William Prescott Holden, who was seriously ill at the time the father passed away.

---

### ELLEN WATSON LANE.

Miss Ellen Watson Lane, a member of this Society, died at her home, 45 Waverly street, in Malden, on Monday, March 15, 1920. Miss Lane was the oldest employe of Little, Brown & Co., the Boston publishers, and was born in Charlestown, February 25, 1839, the daughter of George Lane and Sarah Hawes Berry, a descendant of Mayflower stock. In the early 80's she entered the employ of the Little, Brown firm, continuing in various important positions until the time of her death. Two nephews, DeWitt Lane of South Boston and Frank Church Lane of Philadelphia, survive her; also three grand-nieces.

---

### REV. JAMES MUDGE, S. T. D.

Rev. James Mudge, S. T. D., died at his home on Cedar street, in Malden, May 7, 1918, in his 76th year. He was a retired preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and since giving up pastoral charges had lived in Malden ten busy, but happy years, for he was at the time of his death the secretary of the New England Annual Conference, a position he had filled for 30 years, and attended the sessions of that body within a month of his death, performing his secretarial duties and attending the session when his sermon, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of



*JAMES MUDGE*



his becoming a member of the conference, was read by an associate, Dean Huntington. He was able to complete the work of reading the proofs of the Minutes of the conference proceedings a few days before his death.

Dr. Mudge was a native of West Springfield, the son of a Methodist preacher, Rev. James Mudge, but delighted in tracing the history of early members of his family in Malden. On page 39 of Volume Five of the *Register* appears an article by him, "The Mudges of Malden," which he read at a meeting of the Society a short time before his death. He was descended from Thomas Mudge, born in England in 1624, who came from Devonshire to Massachusetts Bay about 1638. Thomas lived many years on the Job Lane farm, now incorporated in Woodlawn Cemetery. Dr. Mudge was descended from Thomas' son John, prominent in Malden through a long life. His grandson, John, moved to Lynnfield in 1750, where, in 1754, was born Enoch Mudge, great-grandfather of Dr. Mudge, who was a prosperous shoe manufacturer in Lynn, and became the first member, first class-leader, first steward and first local preacher of the pioneer church of Massachusetts Methodism in Lynn. His son, Rev. Enoch Mudge, became the first itinerant Methodist preacher in New England. His nephew, James Mudge, father of the subject of this sketch, was also a Methodist preacher, who died at the early age of 34, and in 1833 was in charge of the church at North Malden, now Melrose. He died in Greenfield in 1846.

Dr. Mudge removed to Lynn after the death of his father, and later attended the Lynn High School and Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1865. Then he attended the Theological School of Boston University, graduating in 1870. At this period he preached in the North Avenue church, in Cambridge, and after his ordination became pastor of the church at Wilbraham. Then he spent ten years in the missionary field, editing the Lucknow Witness. Returning to this country and to the New England Conference, of which he soon became the secretary, he spent thirty busy

years in the pastorate, preaching at East Pepperell, Clinton, Lowell Highlands, Natick, Worcester, Jamaica Plain and Centreville, and meanwhile wielding a busy pen in contributions to the church press and in the preparation of historical and devotional books, articles, essays, prose and poetry. At the time of the publication of the bibliography of the work of members of this Society in the *Register* of 1910, he submitted more titles than any other member, excepting Sylvester Baxter, and estimated the number of his theological essays printed in monthlies and quarterlies at 250 and of other articles at at least a thousand. He left the pastorate to become book editor of *Zion's Herald* about ten years before his death, and his comments on the Sunday School lessons, prepared long in advance, continued to be published many months after that event.

On retiring from the pastorate, Dr. Mudge made his home at 33 Cedar street, and soon became a familiar figure in Malden. He joined this Society, from whose meetings he was almost never absent, and was a constant visitor at the Converse Library, having few rivals as a borrower of books, although he had a large library of his own. In his library he was a warm and genial host and his habits of pastoral visitation never forsook him, so that in his reports of his work as superintendent of the Home Department of Centre M. E. Sunday school, the number of his calls would reach into the hundreds annually. It was the largest department of its class in the country. His cheery, happy spirit and delightful conversation, revealing the wealth of a well stored mind, made him a welcome visitor anywhere.

In Pine Grove Cemetery in Lynn, the home of his boyhood days, is Dr. Mudge's grave, marked by a blue flag with a white cross, which distinguishes the graves of Methodist ministers; and on his gravestone is this inscription :

REV. JAMES MUDGE

MINISTER, AUTHOR, PREACHER

1844-1918

" He had a passion for the will of God."







*DR. ALBERT LANE NORRIS*

## ALBERT LANE NORRIS.

Dr. Albert Lane Norris, for ten years a resident of Malden and for 45 years in active practice as a physician in Cambridge, died in the Deaconess Hospital in Brookline, August 29, 1919, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Epping, New Hampshire, attended Phillips Exeter and Wilbraham academies and took his degree in medicine from Harvard in 1865. He was an assistant surgeon in the Army, 1864-1867, and was in the Peninsula campaign. At the close of the war, he established himself in practice in East Cambridge, but in 1869 spent a year in study in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Edinburgh and London.

In 1873, he was married to Miss Clara E. Perley, daughter of Dr. John Langdon Perley of Laconia, his wedding trip taking him to Europe, which he revisited, with his family, twice thereafter, in 1890 and 1905. In 1879 he removed from East Cambridge to the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Pleasant street in Cambridgeport, remaining in this location until he relinquished his active practice to his son, Dr. Albert P. Norris, in 1910, his wife having died during the previous year. He then, with his daughters, Misses C. Maude and Grace M. Norris, removed to 283 Clifton street, in Malden. He found in his remaining years leisure for reading and for various activities, which he greatly enjoyed. He was a faithful member and attendant of the Centre M. E. Church and constant in his attendance at the meetings of this Society, which he joined soon after he came to Malden. He was also a member of the University Club of Malden, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and held membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society for fifty-four years.

Dr. Norris was one of the most alive men in our community. He took an active interest in current events and in incidents that helped make history. All good causes claimed his support,

Trinity M. E. church, East Cambridge, then building, received the first \$1,000 he earned from his practice. He was a fast friend and a good neighbor and is greatly missed by those who were recipients of his brief, but kindly and frequent calls. His friends will not soon forget his happy celebration of his eightieth birthday, some weeks before his death.

Beside his son and daughters, three grand-children survive him. His friends lament with his loss, the sudden death, a few months ago, of his daughter, Grace, and while sincerely regretting the death of a lady who endeared herself to the whole community by her culture, her fine character and musical talent, are grateful that the good father was spared the shock of her going away.

---

### GEORGE EDWIN SMITH.

Hon. George Edwin Smith, a member of this Society, died at the Parker House, in Boston, his winter home, April 26, 1919. For several years he had been a resident of Swampscott, removing thence from Everett, long his home, and has resided on Atlantic avenue, in the Phillips Beach section, spending his winters in Boston. He had been in failing health for over two years.

Mr. Smith was born in New Hampton, New Hampshire, April 5, 1849, the son of David Hebard and Esther S. (Perkins) Smith. He was graduated from Bates College in 1873 and then pursued the study of law in private law offices until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar in Boston, taking up the active practice of his profession. He was town counsel and the first city solicitor of Everett. In 1883 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, serving two years. In 1897 he was sent to the Massachusetts Senate, serving as chairman of the committee on bills in third reading. In his second term he was elected president of the senate, serving in that capacity for three years. During the years 1906-1912 he

was chairman of the harbor and land commission, retiring to his law practice at the close of that period. With the railroad commission, his commission formed the joint board on the construction of the Cape Cod canal. He was a trustee of the Boston Five Cents Saving Bank, a director of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a fellow and a member of the Board of Overseers of Bates College, a member of the Middlesex and the Boston bar associations, of the Masons, being one of the Knights Templar, and belonged to the Middlesex, the University and the Algonquin clubs and the Tedesco Country Club in Swampscott.

Mr. Smith married, October 31, 1876, at West Buxton, Maine, Sarah Frances Weld, who survives him. She has held the office of State regent in the Massachusetts Society of Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. Smith had a genial nature, made many warm friends, was a successful lawyer, an efficient presiding officer, a trusted public official and left the record of a long life of usefulness.

---

### CHARLES GREELEY WARREN.

Hon. Charles Greeley Warren, for many years a member of this Society, died at his home, 677 Main street, March 28, 1919. He was chairman of the street commission, a former mayor and a well-known business man. He was born in Yarmouth, Maine, November 16, 1856, coming from a family who brought the name of their home town, Berwick, England, to their new home in Maine. He attended North Yarmouth Academy, earning his tuition by working afternoons and evenings in a store. Coming to Boston at the age of 14, he learned the trade of trunk making and did other things, including the management of a gentlemen's furnishing business in the Hotel Commonwealth building until 1885, when he came to Malden to become superintendent of the F. P. Cox laundry, later being made manager of the National Steam Dye House. When the Cox business moved to Boston,

Mr. Cox bought out their carpet-cleaning business, which he thereafter continued, enlarging the plant to include all house furnishings, among them the Warren Mattress.

Mr. Warren began his political experience as a member of the Common Council from Ward Seven, in 1893. He served three terms, becoming an alderman without opposition. Then he became a water commissioner, and later street commissioner. He was elected mayor in 1906, and, after being succeeded by Dr. Charles D. McCarthy, he was made Malden's first police commissioner.

Mr. Warren was a member of Mount Vernon Lodge of Masons, Malden Lodge of Elks, Wenepoyken Tribe of Red Men, Spartan Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Bradley Council, Royal Arcanum, the Malden Deliberative Assembly and the Bon Ton Club. He was an Odd Fellow, one of the founders of the Order of Hay Makers, a past president of the Maine Club and a director of the Malden Board of Trade, of which he had at one time been president.

Mr. Warren was married, November 15, 1884, to Mrs. Emily A. Long of Union, Maine, and is survived by a step-daughter, Mrs. Fred O. Johnson.















NX 001 872 545

